The Irish Times.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1859.

STAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION £2 0 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 3

Public Notices.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—OVERFLOWING HOUSES!

PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
Is Now Open
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY,
GOMPERTZ'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA,
from St. James's Hall, Regent-street, London,
Illustrating the localities and principal incidents (excepting only those of too painful a character) in connexion with the INDIAN REBELLION,
Including a Panoramic series of the CITY OF LUCKNOW, and the Entire of the BRITISH ENTRENCHED POSITION at the RESIDENCY.
RE-OPEN ON FRIDAY, 20TH.
Grand Illuminated Exhibitions each day at Two o'clock. Doors open each evening at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.
M. Gompertz also begs the Public particularly to notice that no Exhibition is his unless the name M. Gompertz, and from St. James's Hall, London, is printed large at the top of the Bills.

FORTY-THREE NIGHTS' SUCCESS!!
ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, EVERY EVENING.
ENTRANCE, CAVENDISH-ROW.
M. HAMBUJER,
The Royal Wizard, in his
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF NATURAL MAGIC,
On THIS TUESDAY Evening.
On MONDAY, the 30th MAY,
Under the patronage of Lord and Lady SEATON.
MADAME SALUINANI
will give Selections from Popular Composers on the Pianoforte.
Doors open at Half-past Seven; Performance to commence at Eight. Carriages ordered at 10 and 4.
Prices—Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.

THE NATIONAL BANK.
Dublin, 20th May, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THIS TUESDAY, the 24th instant, being the anniversary of her Majesty's Birth-day, will be observed as a close HOLIDAY by this Bank. All Bills falling due on that day will be presented for payment on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.
G. F. HARDY, Manager.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
The Annual Stated General Assembly of the Chamber will be held on THURSDAY Next, the 26th of MAY, at Half-past TWO o'clock, to receive the Report of the Council for the past year, to Elect a President, Four Vicr-Presidents, and Twenty-one Members to be of the Council for the ensuing year, and to Ballot for the Admission of Members.
By Order, A. RUSSELL, } Clerks of the
A. CURRY, } Chamber.
N.B.—No Member can vote unless his Subscription be previously paid.

Education.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.
S. H. WINTER
PREPARES CANDIDATES for these and the other branches of the ARMY. Mr. Winter has had 12 years' experience in military tuition. His pupils have been uniformly successful at the Competitive Artillery, the Sandhurst, the Line, and the Addiscombe Examinations; 14 of them having passed with great credit since June, 1858, including three for Woolwich.
Woodford, London, N.E.

Cards.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COMMISSION AND LIVERY STABLES,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.
☞ Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission daily.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED
SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET.
BEDDING, BEDSTEAD,
AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE.
CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

TO SADDLERS, &c.
J. BEAHAN, LEATHER MERCHANT,
123, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Begs to inform the Trade that he is supplied with every article in the line, which he can sell on the best terms.

SADDLERY.
Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.
OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.
Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.
B. M'MULLEN,
(Successor to Mr. Goodland,)
54, DAWSON-STREET.

A CARD.
J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bond fide* dealings with the Public.

J. BRODRICK, FRUITERER.
1, *MERRION ROW,*
(Nearly opposite Ely-place).
A large and well selected Stock of FRUITS, of the best description, on *moderate terms.*

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

TURKISH BATHS.
Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ... £6 0 0
Ladies' ditto 5 0 0
Plain and Medicated Vapour Baths.
Tepid and Cold Shower Baths.
Warm and Reclining Baths.
Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from Six in the Morning until Nine o'clock at Night.
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL AND COKE MERCHANT,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
8, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET*
(Ten Doors from Nassau-street.)
JOHNSTON SILLEY,
PAINTER, &c.
Modern and Mediæval Decorations,
IN EVERY STYLE,
CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates, Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

GOODS HIRED OUT FOR BALLS, PARTIES, &c., as follow:—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Ware, French Moderateur and Acrometric Lamps, | Knives, Forks, Spoons, Chandeliers, Circular Lights, Mirror Lights,
Glass of every description charged moderate in large Hirage.
THOMAS WEST (late Porter),
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.

TURKISH BATHS.
Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ... £6 0 0
Ladies' ditto 5 0 0
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

Shipping.

"TAPSCOTT'S LINE" OF CLIPPER PACKETS



FOR NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and the CANADAS, forwarding Passengers to all Inland Parts of America. Sailing from Liverpool every Five days. For For Freight and Passage apply to
TAPSCOTT, SMITH, AND CO.,
Regent-road, Liverpool;
EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.
Passengers and Luggage free to Liverpool.



EDWARD HAMERTON,
AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN
SHIPPING AGENT,
19, EDEN-QUAY.
Foreign Moneys and Bills of Exchange Negotiated.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
FOR SALE, the Interest in a Lease for a long Term, of a Gentlemanly Modern Residence, in perfect repair, with Commodious Offices and about 50 statute acres of First-class Land, nearly all under Grass, well Fenced and Watered. Situate within five minutes drive of a Station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and not more than a few miles from the City. For further particulars apply to
JAMES MALLEY, SOLICITOR,
48 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

HOUSES, LODGINGS, RESIDENCES, &c.
NAGLE AND SON,
AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS,
CHIEF OFFICES, 4, ANGLESEA-STREET, DUBLIN,
Set many Houses, Lodgings, &c., Weekly. They are the only Agents in this City who advertise such in the papers free of expense. Parties having Unoccupied Tenements should at once place them on the Office Books, where they will receive important assistance towards their Letting.
They can now Let a Board and Residence, Stephen's-green, West; Ditto, Rathmines-road; Ditto, Lower Dominick-street; Ditto, York-street; Furnished Apartments, Triton Ville-avenue, Sandymount; Ditto, York-street; Ditto, Mountpleasant-avenue, Ranelagh; Ditto, Stephen's-green, West; Ditto, Summer-hill; Ditto, Kingstown; Furnished House, fit for reception of a respectable Family, Harcourt-street; Ditto, Kingstown; Ditto, Booterstown.
NAGLE AND SON
Negociate LOANS and ADVANCE MONEY on Personal or other Security, and
CONDUCT AUCTIONS
In all parts of Ireland.

MR. O'CONNOR,
HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY,
DETACHED COTTAGES AND VILLAS,
BY THE MONTH OR SEASON,
AT KINGSTOWN, BLACK ROCK, BRAY, DALKEY,
And the North Side,
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED.
21, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Auctions.

ROYAL CIRCUS AUCTION ROOMS.
BANKRUPT'S SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS,
Consisting of Coburgs, Print Dresses, Shawls, Checks, Grey and White Calicoes, Hosiery, Tweeds, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, Men's Silk and Beaver Hats, Cloth Caps, Silk Handkerchiefs, Haberdashery, &c., &c.
THE STOCK OF A. ROGERS,
Removed from Dundalk.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 26th of MAY, 1859, at
11 and 12, BACHELOR'S-WALK,
In Lots to suit Purchasers. Sale at Twelve o'clock.
YOUNG AND GROVES, Auctioneers.

AUCTION OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.
JOHN MARTIN & SON will offer by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, MAY the 26th, at their Stores, NORTH WALL, the following Goods:—
353 Hundred of Spruce Deals, 7, 9, and 11 inch, last year's importation.
400 Tons of Pine Timber, do.
200 Tons of Red Pine, do.
400 Tons Crown Memel, do.
300 Tons second quality do., do.
468 Pieces of Crown Memel Timber, and
800 Do. do. Deals now discharging, *ex* Carl Fredrick.
60 Hundred of Red Christiana Deals and 480 Norway Poles, 22 to 50 feet long, now discharging *ex* Sophie, from Christiana.
Together with the Cargo of Spruce Deals, 7, 9, and 11 inch, first quality, *ex* Marmion, daily expected to arrive from St. John's, N.B., and
The Cargoes *ex* Paul Friedrich,
Meta and Maria,
Nicolaus Heinrich, and
William,
from Memel, daily expected.
Further particulars will appear.
JAFFRAY BARCROFT,
Broker and Measurer.
Dublin, 10, North Wall, May 3, 1859.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

A NEW PILENTUM.
Four New Queen's Pattern Phaetons.
Two New Cork Pattern Cars.
Two Second-hand Phaetons, one with hood.
A first-class Chariot, suited for a Sheriff, to be Sold or Hired.
A Second-hand Brougham.
With a great variety of other Work in progress.
Carriages taken in Exchange or *SOLD* on Commission.
AT BOLAND, BROTHERS,
8, LOWER CAMDEN-STREET, DUBLIN.

Money.

TO LEND, from £20,000 to £25,000, at Four-and-a-half per cent. Incumbered Estates Court Title indispensable.
Apply to D.S., Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

Medical.

PATRONIZED BY THE NOBILITY.
WM. LEDGER ERSON respectfully invites attention to his PRESENT STOCK OF
PARKER'S COD LIVER OIL,
CELEBRATED FOR
PURITY, MEDICINAL PROPERTIES, AND DELICACY OF FLAVOUR.
Quarts, 3s.; Pints, 1s. 6d.; Half-pints, 10d.
WM. LEDGER ERSON, entering on his eighth year in business, begs to return his warmest acknowledgments to the Medical Profession for the very liberal support so generously extended to his Establishment, where his system of retailing PURE DRUGS at a *moderate price* has proved eminently successful.
Aided by an efficient staff of Pharmaceutical Chemists, he also begs to intimate that PHARMACY in all its branches (except that of Compounding Practitioners' Prescriptions) and preparations requiring a knowledge of Chemistry and skill in Manipulation, are carefully conducted in his Establishment.
All PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS made strictly according to the Pharmacopœia of the College. All Medicines and Chemical Compounds of the Materia Medical strictly pure.
WM. LEDGER ERSON,
DRUG HALL,
39, HENRY STREET, DUBLIN.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.
DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.
The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.
In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.
The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle, 24th February, 1852.
MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.
The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

ALTERATIVE AND TONIC MEDICINES SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.
BEWLEY and EVANS' Compound Fluid Extract or Cortical Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in quarter pints, 3s 6d; half-pints, 6s; pints, 11s; and quarts, 21s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Dandelion or Taraxacum. Quarter pints, 2s 6d; half-pints, 4s 6d.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Bark. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
B. and E.'s Ethereal Essence of Jamaica Ginger. Price 1s, 1s 9d, and 3s.
B. and E.'s Wine of Quinine and Oranges. Price 3s 6d per flask.
Prepared and Sold by
BEWLEY AND EVANS,
Chemists and Apothecaries to the Queen.
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
*** In reply to numerous inquiries B. and E. beg to say that they have no Branch Establishment in this city.

Publications.

NEW WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER.
On Saturday, 16th April, 1859, was Published in Dublin the First Number of a New Journal, entitled
"THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, AND IRISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER."
Edited by Professor CHARLES A. CAMERON,
Assisted by Eminent Scientific and Practical Writers.

The Proprietors of the New Journal have resolved to spare neither expense nor trouble in making it a worthy representative of the Agricultural Literature of the country. They are happy in being able to state that their project has the warm approval of many distinguished patrons of Agriculture; and the co-operation of some of the most eminent Agricultural writers, not only in Ireland, but also in the sister countries, has been secured.
Each number will contain original articles on Practical Agriculture, Horticulture, on the Breeding, Rearing, and Curative Treatment of Stock, and on the various sciences which aid the progress of Agricultural knowledge. There will also be given a weekly *resumé* of Sporting Intelligence, which cannot fail to prove interesting to those who enjoy the pleasures of the chase, or are devoted to the gun and the rod.
Accurate reports of all important Agricultural Meetings and Shows will be given, and the various improvements effected in Agricultural Implements and Machinery will be chronicled and critically noticed.
The leading Corn and Cattle Markets in the United Kingdom will be fully and correctly reported; those of London and Liverpool on Friday, the day of Publication, will be found under the head of "Latest Intelligence."
Whilst THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, as its name imports, will be mainly devoted to the various branches of rural industry, yet articles bearing on questions of general social interest will occasionally find place in its pages.
An interesting feature in the proposed Journal will be its News Department, in which will be found an ample and correct summary of the Week's News—Foreign and Domestic. Arrangements have been made by which the Latest Intelligence by Telegraph will be received at the REVIEW Office immediately before publication.
Whilst the pages of THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW will be open to fair and legitimate discussion and criticism, everything personal, or in which the general reader would not be likely to feel interested, shall be strictly excluded.
As the Proprietors hope to have their Paper read by persons of every shade of political and religious opinion, they will, under no circumstances, permit the insertion of articles having a sectarian or polemical tendency; neither will they insert those objectionable advertisements, which too often render otherwise interesting and instructive newspapers unfit for the family circle.
Rate of Subscription to "THE WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW" (payable in advance):—

STAMPED.

	£	s.	d.
Yearly	1	0	0
Half-yearly	0	10	6
Quarterly	0	5	6

All Moneys to be made payable to JOHN O'TOOLE, for the Proprietors.
WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW OFFICE,
7 GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Music.

M. GUNN AND SON'S PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, WESTLAND-ROW.
The Best and Most Durable PIANOS, personally selected for Cash at the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMANN, CADBY, BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers, for SALE, HIRE, or EXCHANGE, on the lowest possible terms.
Sole Agents for the Sale of RUST'S PATENT TUBULAR PIANOS. These beautiful instruments combine power, sweetness, and brilliancy of tone, with sustained vibration in a wonderful degree. They have met with the unanimous approbation of the musical profession and press of London. They are of great durability, and moderate price. Messrs. GUNN AND SON continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the same lasting and satisfactory manner for which they have been so long distinguished.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

NEW MUSIC.
Just Published,
THE "FAIRY'S SOLILOQUY."
The Music and Words by "Cobweb."
This charming Song is beautifully Illustrated, in Colours by Forster, Brothers, William-street.
BUSSELL, WESTMORLAND-STREET, and all Music-sellers. Price 2s. 6d.

Insurances.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Chief Office, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling, with an Annual Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds, and an Accumulated Premium Fund of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Persons about to Assure are invited to examine the peculiar features of this Society.
Prospectuses, forms of proposals and every information may be obtained (post free) on application to any of the Society's Agents.
AGENT:
Dublin... { F. V. M. RAYNES, Esq., 5, Vavasour-square.
DILLON O'CONOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's-walk.
R. J. MARTIN, Esq., 13, Lower Ormond-quay.
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer Office.

Miscellaneous.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING OFFICE,
BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPER WAREHOUSE,
79, *GRAFTON-STREET.*
GERALD BELLEW, PROPRIETOR.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE FOR
VELVET PILE CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
DUTCH CARPETS,
KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,
VICTORIA FELT CARPETS;
DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, OIL CLOTHS;
MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
W. H. CLIFT,
28, *NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.*
Observe the Charge for Sewing, compared with some houses.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN.
THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
SMELLING BOTTLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
HAIR POMADES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
VARNISHES,
BLACKING,
SPONGES,
CHAMOIS AND STABLE REQUISITES,
in Dublin.
JOHN KENDELLEN,
19, *NASSAU-STREET.*

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL.
PATRICK BYRNE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his
CROWN BROWN, and WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, and COMPOSITE.
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES
which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS
47, *LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.*
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

PAINTS READY MIXED FOR USE.
MIXED PAINTS
Warranted to Dry in a few Hours.
Prepared and Sold by
W. ELLWOOD,
DRUGGIST,
146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,*
(*Within One Door of North Great George's-street.*)
W. E. begs to draw the attention of his Friends in the town and country to his beautiful BRIGHT PAINTS, mixed with Varnish; they dry very quickly with a fine Polish. To be had of any shade or colour.
☞ The above packed in Tin vessels for the Country.
Paint Brushes of all kinds, from the best Makers.

KIRBY, FRUITERER
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS,
FRUITERER TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

GREEN FRUIT.
Home Grapes,
Oranges and Lemons.

DRIED FRUITS.
Layer Raisins, Whole, Half, and Quarter Boxes,
Eleme Figs, ½ and 1-16 Boxes,
French Plums, in Fancy Cartoons,
Tafilat Dates,
French Prunes, 6d. per lb.,
Jordan Almonds,
Valencia Almonds,
Bitter Almonds,
Normandy Pippins in Baskets,

CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
Green Gage Plums,
Apricots,
Figs,
Pears,
Cherries,
Maribles,
Chonois,
Lemon Rings,
Orange and Lemon Chips,
Citron, Orange, and Lemon Peels,
Ginger Lumps,

BOUQUETS.
Angelica,
East India Ginger, 1s. 6d per jar.

BOTTLED FRUITS IN SYRUP.
Apricots,
Green Gages,
Cherries,
Pine Apples.

FRUITS IN BRANDY.
Cherries,
Green Gages,
Apricots,
Peaches.

BOTTLED FRUITS FOR COOKING.
Raspberries, 1s 6d per bottle,
Cherries, 1s 6d ditto,
Currants, 1s 6d ditto,
Green Gages, 1s 6d ditto,
Damsons, 1s 6d ditto.

NUTS.
Grenoble Walnuts,
Black Spanish Nuts,
Massini Nuts,
Brazil Nuts,

Pecan Nuts, 1s. per lb.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.
Mixed,
Chowchou,
Piccalilla,
Girkins,
West India,
French Capers,
French Olives,
Green Peas in Cannister, 1. 6d. per Cannister,
Harvey's Sauce,
Tomata Sauce,
Mushroom Catsup.
Fine Lucca Oil,
Scotch Marmalade.

SUNDRIES.
Calves-foot Jelly, Quart and Pint Bottles,
Biscuits in variety,
Liqueures, Home and Foreign,
Asparagus,
Rhubarb, Mushrooms,
Green Peas, Cucumbers,
New Potatoes.

Goods Packed and forwarded to all parts of the Country.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
111, Marlborough-street, Dublin,
C. McDERMOTT, PROPRIETOR.
This establishment having recently undergone great alterations and improvement, offers to Tourists, Visitors, and others, as comfortable a home as any in Dublin, and at the most moderate charges. To Young Men requiring comfortable lodgings this house will be found in every respect suited to their wants, being close to the principal offices in the city.

THE NEW HOTEL, DINNER, LUNCHEON, AND SUPPER ROOMS,
27, ST. ANDREW-STREET, AND
6 AND 7, CHURCH-LANE, DUBLIN.
PROPRIETOR, MR. HENRY KINSLEY.
This splendid Hotel is now open, and the Public are invited to call and judge for themselves. No expense has been spared to render this Hotel equal to anything similar in IRELAND; and the Proprietor confidently hopes to be favoured with the support of the Public, which it shall ever be his study to merit.
Especial care has been taken to select Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the purest quality, and on the most moderate terms, such as cannot fail to insure universal satisfaction.
April 29, 1859.

JUDE'S ROYAL HOTEL,
GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
This Establishment is furnished in a style of elegance and comfort becoming the high character of its distinguished Patrons, so that no disappointment is likely to occur to parties desirous of sojourning at this favoured Hotel.
The greatest civility and attention, combined with punctuality in the execution of all commands, are impressed upon the attendants. Also, being in the immediate vicinity of the Banks and other public offices, it is convenient for parties on pleasure, or commercial gentlemen; and is conducted on principles combining domestic comfort with economy.
Attached to the above Hotel is an elegant Hall for
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
The Proprietor begs to call the attention of travellers, and strangers generally, visiting Dublin, to the very superior manner in which it is conducted; and can confidently assert that, with regard to *size, first-rate talent, and moderate charges,* it cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Great Britain.
BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.

IRISH GRAPES.
NEW POTATOES,
CUCUMBERS,
ASPARAGUS,
BOUQUETS, &c., &c.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

TEA AS IMPORTED.

	s.	d.
Finest Black Tea	3	8
Fine Streng do.	3	4
Good Sound do.	3	0

These Teas from their Superior Strength, Pure Quality, and Rich Mellow Flavor, cannot be equalled—they are really as good as experience, capital, and careful attention to business, can procure, and can only be had at the
GENUINE TEA COMPANY'S,
13 PARLIAMENT-STREET,

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our
BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO PURCHASERS OF WINE, &c., &c.
Excellent Dinner Sherry ... ... 28s. per dozen.
Very superior Pale or Golden do. 30s. to 34s. „
First class do. Pale, Gold, or Brown 36s. to 42s. „
Old Port, fresh bottled ... 32s. to 34s. „
Very fine Old do. (rich or dry) 36s. to 38s. „
First class do. ... ... 40s. „
Champagnes, Clarets, and all other Wines of the first brands at equally moderate prices. South African Port and Sherries, of the most approved Shippers, from 20s. to 24s.
Fawcett and Co.'s best Old Irish Whiskey 16s. per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
F. and Co.'s fine Old Mellow do. ... 14s. „
(Particularly recommended for Family use.)
Excellent do. ... ... 12s. „
The finest French Brandies, Rums, Hollands, Old Tom, &c.
Purchasers of 4 dozen of Wine, and upwards, are allowed a Discount of 1s. per dozen; of five gallons of Spirits, 6d. per gallon.
FAWCETT AND COMPANY,
Direct Wine Importers,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

ARRIVAL OF TEA.
CHARLES K. MAYER
Has just arrived a large consignment of
"*FINE SOUCHONG TEA,*"
which he is enabled to offer for sale
At 3s. 8d. per lb.
This Tea possesses a delicious flavour, and is QUITE EQUAL to the finest ever imported.
10, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
On Packages of 10lbs. (each), One Penny per lb. discount

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture of* good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
*** Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely by the
IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY,
who invite inspection of their very large and varied stock, at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
FURNITURE VAN,
FLOAT, SPRING CART,
PIANOFORTE VAN PROPRIETOR,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

IRISH MADE *versus* IMPORTED MANURES.
DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY.
CHEMICAL WORKS,
7TH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L., MANAGER.
POTATO MANURE, A GREAT PREVENTIVE FROM DISEASE.
BLOOD MANURE.
GENUINE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IMPROVED CONCENTRATED URATE.
SULPHURIC ACID.
Also a quantity of pure Coal Soot, Agricultural Salt, Nitrate of Soda, &c., &c. Further information and testimonials, free, on application to the
OFFICE, 20, USHER'S-QUAY.
D. JOHN WATERS, Secretary.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.
SAMUEL'S,
WORKING JEWELLER AND MANUFACTURRER of BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
29, *NASSAU-STREET,*
New Designs in BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c.
ORNAMENTS made to Order, and JEWELLERY carefully repaired on the Premises.
An assortment of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
GOLD GUARD and ALBERT CHAINS,
GOLD RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES,
With numerous FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low Prices.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD NEW OR SECOND-HAND GOLD OR SILVER WATCH GO TO
JAMES MAYFIELD,
If you want to have your Watch properly Repaired
GO TO JAMES MAYFIELD,
who is a practical Working Watch Manufacturer for the last Twenty years.
J. M. begs to call attention to his very large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of every Description, both New and Second Hand, which he offers at a price much lower than can be had elsewhere,
Please observe,
☞ 30 *and* 31, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.*
P.S.—Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Watches, and Plate purchased or taken in Exchange.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR,
Manufactured and Sold only by him
At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin,
Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.
P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.
☞ Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

IRON BEDSTEADS WITH BEDDING.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Have the largest assortment in this country of Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., which they supply with or without Bedding on the most moderate scale of charges.
In every other description of House Furnishing Ironmongery J. E. and Co's stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following amongst many other articles, viz:—
Baths and Toilet Ware,
Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-plated Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, Spoons, &c.;
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Britannia-metal and Block-tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House-furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Brass Founders,
34, 35, AND 36 CAPEL STREET.

A. FLETCHER,
10, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Has just received several Cases of
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
Bread Plates and Knives,
BRITANNIA TEA AND COFFE POTS,
Plated Cruet Frames,
Forks, Spoons, &c.
DISH COVERS, BRONZE URNS,
SWING KETTLES, JAPANNED TRAYS,
BRONZE AND BERLIN FENDERS,
STEEL FIRE-IRONS, &c., &c.
Parties furnishing will find the above a desirable Stock to select from.
A. FLETCHER'S *Wine Freezer*, for four or six Bottles, is worthy of Special Notice.

Dress.

THE ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED
BALBRIGGAN, AND
GENERAL HOSIERY WAREHOUSE,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
SMYTH & CO. Beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now received an entirely new stock of their celebrated manufacture of Balbriggan Hosiery for the summer trade, which will defy competition for the genuine article, comprising the following, viz., Ladies' and Children's Plain Embroidered, Lace Cotton Hose; Gentlemen's Plain and Embroidered Cotton Half-hose, Lamb's Wool, Cotton, Merino, Gause, Saxony, Cashmere, and Silk Drawers and Vests. They beg to direct the special attention of Ladies to their entirely new make of Cotton Hose, particularly suitable for warm climates.
They are also now prepared to offer a large and well-selected stock of Dress Shirts, Shirt Collars, Braces, Neck Ties, Cambric, Silk, India, and Pongee Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., which will be found very cheap.
N.B.—Dress Shirts, Collars, &c., made to order on the shortest possible notice, and a good fit guaranteed.
SMYTH & COMPANY,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

TYNDALL.
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation,—the more so his present stock being very extensive.
40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

LIVERIES.—The peculiar elegant cut of our Liveries cannot be excelled, being the same as worn by the Servants of the Elite of London. For style, fit, and finish they cannot be surpassed.

	£	s.
Footman's Suit	4	10
Groom's	4	16
Coachman's	4	18
Blue or Drab Devon Top Coat	4	4

AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

P. CRANNY,
BOOTMAKER TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
Begs to inform his Customers and the Public that his Stock will now be found replete with the latest
PARIS FASHIONS IN LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOREIGN ORDERS supplied with promptness.
73 AND 74, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

R. H. CURZON, MILITARY TAILOR
16, DUKE STREET,
(Late of J. B. Johnstone & Co., Dawson-street).
While returning thanks to his kind Patrons for the very liberal support he has received from them since opening the above place of business, he begs to intimate he has just received a magnificent assortment of New Goods, the latest novelties from the French and English Looms, which for novelty and elegance cannot be surpassed.

Wanted.

CANVASSER WANTED.
Wanted, a respectable and active Person to Canvass for Advertisements for a Weekly Advertising Paper.
Apply, by letter only, stating full particulars, to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

REPORTERS.
WANTED Two good Short-hand Reporters. Apply to the Proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Dress.

No. 70, GRAFTON-STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MESSRS. BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
11, AND 12, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Have OPENED the above House. The confidence reposed in them for the past ten years by the Public generally is the best test of the principles on which their business is conducted. Those who may patronise No. 70, GRAFTON-STREET will find the same principles acted on, which will secure purchasers all the advantages arising from the best materials, superior cutting, good workmanship, punctuality, and moderate prices.
The 16s. 6d. TROWSERS,
made from a peculiar texture in Angola, Cheviot, and Scotch Tweeds, can be had only at
No. 70, GRAFTON-STREET.
NOTE.—The Name is BROWNE AND PAYNE, Branch of 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, And the Number is 70.

GRAND MAGASIN DE NOUVEAUTES.
MADAME ALTAZIN
Begs to announce her return from PARIS with one of the largest selections of Novelties in all branches, consisting of—
FANCY BONNETS,
STRAW DITTO TRIMMED,
HATS, GUIRLANDES, FINES FLEURS,
FEATHERS, HEAD DRESSES,
CAPS, JEWELLERY, &c.
Also a very large selection of CLOAKS, which are quite ready for inspection at her Warerooms,
No. 54, DAWSON STREET.

84,
GRAFTON-ST.
THE GRAFTON TROWSERS,
18s. 6d.,
IN THE MOST ELEGANT MATERIALS,
EXPRESSLY MANUFACTURED FOR OUR TRADE, CUT AND FINISHED IN MOST GENTLEMANLY STYLE, READY-MADE OR TO ORDER IN 3 HOURS.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
GRAFTON-ST.,
84.

FOR LADIES.
MESSRS KOHLER AND PHILLIPS respectfully beg to direct the attention of the Ladies to the introduction of a JACKET of their own peculiar manufacture and construction, which cannot be excelled in comfort, for Excursion or Morning wear. Having had long experience in cutting RIDING HABITS, they can safely guarantee a good fit, combined with an ease so requisite to that garment, by an improved principle in the cutting out of them. Messrs K. and P. call their attention to the PANTALONS DES DAMES made by them on scientific principles.
FEMALE ATTENDANT.
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MRS. MATTHEWS
Has the honour to announce her return from Paris, and is now prepared with a choice assortment of the latest Novelties in
MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS,
And a variety of New textures for
Morning and Evening Costume.
FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, PARASOLS,
RIBBONS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES,
BEST PARIS KID GLOVES,
FANS AND PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
J. BERRIE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of 70, Grafton-street,)
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.
7, *PARLIAMENT-STREET,*
DUBLIN.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study, hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

CLERICAL COSTUME.
G. MACDONA
is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
FINE BLACK FROCK ... 63s.
Do. VEST ... 15s.
Do. TROWSERS... 30s.
Which he can recommend and engage.
This important Manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are intrusted to artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET

BANKRUPT SALE.
LAST AND FINAL REDUCTION.
Entire Stock Selling off 40 to 50 per cent. under cost, on the Premises, No. 12, NASSAU-STREET, in the city of Dublin,
Ladies' real Balbriggan Stockings.
Ladies' best Thread Stockings.
Ladies' superior Cotton Stockings.
Gentlemen's real Thread Socks.
Gentlemen's Balbriggan Drawers.
Gentlemen's India Gauze Vests.
Forty Cases Eau de Cologne (engaged genuine), 6s. 11d. per case of six bottles, or 1s. 3d. each.
N.B.—£48 worth of Ladies' Under Clothing, in Day and Night Chemises, Drawers, and Vests, all selling off 40 or 50 per cent. under cost.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
(Corner of FREDERICK-STREET.)

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON,
NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin,
(Two doors from Sackville-street,)
By Special Appointment TAILORS and DRAPERS to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton,
Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.
COURT DRESSES AND UNIFORMS,
of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.
LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN CURZON'S COATS, HE IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER.
16, DUKE-STREET, OFF DAWSON-STREET.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-st. and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

REGISTERED TROUSERS.—We most respectfully invite the attention of all who appreciate First class Goods to a Bale of Trousering just opened, consisting of every novelty in London, the most talented and successful in that Capital of Fashion.
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

The *Independence* of Brussels says that when the Duke de Chartres was asked by some of his friends whether he intended to make the campaign with the Piedmontese army, he replied:—"I am here to learn the profession of arms; I have nothing to do with the secret causes or concealed objects of the war. I am serving in a brave army, under a constitutional king who has always shown a kind feeling towards my family. I shall fight side by side with the soldiers of France and that is quite enough for me to know."

Dress.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING

MRS. HAINE, WESTMORELAND-STREET,

In announcing the receipt of her PARIS FASHIONS for the Month in MILLINERY, TRIMMED CRINOLINES, TAPE, BELGIAN CHIP BONNETS, &c., begs to say that her Stock will be found to comprise some of the newest and most *récherche* Styles of the Season, and at Prices most moderate.

THE DRESS MAKING

is as hitherto personally superintended by Mrs. HAINE, and she trusts, from her great practical experience, combining moderate charges, punctuality, and giving

THE LATEST FASHIONS,

to receive a continuance of that kind patronage she has been so long favoured with.

☞ WAREROOMS, 25, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPE.

I beg to direct attention to the "INVERNESS CAPE," a really useful and elegant Garment for the present Season, possessing advantages which are not to be found in many Overcoats now in use, allowing *perfect freedom to the arms*, and is peculiarly adapted for Riding and Driving.

CHEVIOT TWEED, TWO GUINEAS PER SUIT AND UPWARDS.

An order is *respectfully solicited.*

B. O'CONNOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
13, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,

I HAVE much pleasure in drawing the attention of my Customers and Purchasers of Clothing generally to the large varieties of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

(being the result of my purchases in some of the leading Woollen Markets), under the conviction that they are generally of a class that will give satisfaction to those who may favour me with orders, and thus insure a continuance of that extensive patronage and kindly feeling with which I have been so largely favoured.

I believe I may with equal confidence state that my Ready Made Stock is by far the largest in Dublin; second to none in the Kingdom in quality, make, and style, and comprises an assortment so large that few can visit my Establishment without being suited to their wishes.

The Selling Price marked on each Garment.

RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TO THE MILITARY, NAVY, AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.

NOTICE OF IMPORTANCE.

Geneva and English Watches, Carriage and other Portable Clocks accurately Repaired, Cleaned, and properly Timed, with care and dispatch on the Premises.

N.B. Gold and Silver Horizontal or Verge Watches and Clocks, which are regarded as Family Relics, can be made as New and Perfect Time-Keepers, by re-arranging them and fitting in New Patent Lever Escapements, on Improved and Scientific Principles. *Terms Moderate.*

Commands forwarded to the
OLD ESTABLISHED WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN*, A.D. 1818,
will be respectfully attended to by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK.

THE IRISH TIMES

is Published on the Morning of every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
With an Evening Edition on each Day.

The want has been much felt in Ireland of any Newspaper supporting those enlightened and consistently Liberal views adapted to the present age, and, at the same time, carefully avoiding stirring up those religious differences which it is the desire of every real well-wisher of Ireland to see long since forgotten.

To supply this want, the Proprietor has been induced to establish the IRISH TIMES, and he confidently trusts that those who do him the honour of becoming Subscribers will find the Paper worthy of their support.

Neither outlay nor trouble is spared to command both the highest talent and the latest intelligence, and thus to render the IRISH TIMES second to no other paper in Ireland, and the Proprietor, therefore, feels confident of receiving that support, which he will use every endeavour to render the Paper worthy of.

The IRISH TIMES is Published before Six o'Clock on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, and an Evening Edition, having the very Latest News, is published at Five, o'Clock, P.M., of the same days, with either of which Subscribers are regularly supplied, as also with a Bulletin (Gratis) on *every* important occasion, containing the Latest Intelligence.

Subscriptions to the IRISH TIMES, for either Morning or Evening Edition:—

STAMPED.			
Yearly	£2	0	0
Half-yearly	1	0	0
Quarterly	0	10	0
UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£1	10	0
Half-yearly	0	15	0
Quarterly	0	7	6

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER,

SUPPLEMENT TO "THE IRISH TIMES,"
is now published every SATURDAY.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER."

For Two Lines or under, ... 6d. each.
For every additional line ... ... 3d.

In Advertisements in manuscript the probable length and charge may be estimated by counting the number of words and allowing *nine* words to a line.

The guaranteed circulation of "THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER" will be over Ten Thousand copies each publication.

Three or more consecutive insertions of an advertisement in the IRISH TIMES will entitle Advertisers to an Insertion *gratis* in

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER;

and as the IRISH TIMES publishes both Morning and Evening Editions, they will thus secure their appearing before the Public Seven times in the week, with a total circulation of over Fifteen Thousand copies per week.

Permanent Advertisers in the IRISH TIMES will have their Advertisements inserted gratis every week in THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

SCALE OF DISCOUNT
ALLOWED ON ADVERTISEMENTS REPEATED WEEKLY.

10	per cent. on	5 insertions.
12½	„ on	10 „
25	„ on	25 „
40	„ on	52 „

The largest proportion of the WEEKLY ADVERTISER will not be again collected, and the Public will thus have an opportunity of perusing Advertisements at their leisure, which they would otherwise be unable to do were they distributed on Saturday, and called for on Monday morning.

The circulation of the WEEKLY ADVERTISER will not be confined to Dublin, but two thousand copies will be sent off every morning of publication to all the Clubs, Hotels, and Officers' Messes, &c. throughout Ireland, and two thousand more, being all that will be collected, will be transmitted to the country on Monday, to all the Boards of Guardians, principal Magistrates, Deputy Lieutenants, and others likely to benefit Advertisers, which with the large country circulation of THE IRISH TIMES, will give a more consecutive, extended, and efficient circulation than that of any other Paper published in Ireland.

LOSS OF ONE OF THE INDUS FLOTILLA STEAMERS.—By the Indian mail, which arrived on Friday, intelligence has been received of the loss of her Majesty's steamer, Sir Henry Lawrence, one of the recently built Indus flotilla steamers. She had a number of troops on board, and was proceeding up the mouth of the Indus, when she struck on a snagged sunken wreck and settled down. No lives were lost.

RETURN OF LORD CLYDE TO ENGLAND.—Lord Clyde, who has gone up to Simla for his health, is expected to leave India, on his return home, before the next summer heats set in. He will probably be succeeded by Sir Hugh Rose in command of the forces in India. Several regiments are ordered to Europe, and will be divided between the home stations and the garrisons of the Mediterranean.

DESTRUCTION OF CHINESE PIRATES.—A large pirate force has been destroyed near Kulan by the Niger, Capt. Colville, and gunboats Janus and Clown, Lieutenant Commanders H. P. Knevitt and W. F. Lee.

LOSS OF THE SHIP OUZEL GALLEY OF DUBLIN.—The loss of the ship Ouzel Galley, of and for Dublin, with a valuable cargo of sugar, was announced Friday at Lloyd's. She was from Trinidad, and on the 1st of last month, when in lat. 33.43, long 64.18, she encountered a severe hurricane from the N.W. She was struck by a tremendous sea, which killed the man at the wheel, broke both thighs of the chief officer, fractured the legs of a seaman, and injured Captain Halpin and two others of the crew. The captain would have been washed overboard but for his legs getting entangled in the chains of the wheel, which was demolished. The bulwarks were stove, and the after-hatch broken away, so that the sea went into the hold. The ship had sprung a fearful leak, and was abandoned, when the crew, on the 4th, were picked up by the Ann E. Hooper, from Liverpool to Baltimore, in a very exhausted condition. The ship and cargo are reported to have been very heavily insured.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols........	90¾ ½	90½ ⅝	90⅝ ½	90½	90½	90½
Ditto Account...........	90⅝ ½	90⅝	90¾	90 ½	89	90½
3 per Cent. Stock.........	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock....	90½ ⅝	90½ ⅝	90½ ⅝	90½ ¼	90 89⅞	90½
Ditto Account...........	90½	90⅝ ⅝	90½	90 ½	90 89⅝	90½
Bank Stock..............	—	—	—	—	—	240

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—YESTERDAY.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
Three Per Cent. Consols	90⅝¼
Ditto for Account, 9th June	90⅝¼
New Three Per Cent., Stock, ...	90½⅜
Ditto for account, 9th June	90½
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
National Bank	52½
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (limited)	⅞
Mining Company of Ireland	8⅞
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Ballymena ½ shares...	20½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	41
Dublin and Kingstown, 100*l.* paid	184
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal ...	50½
Ditto half shares	25½
Waterford and Limerick	19⅝
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow, six per cent. perpetual ...	11⅞
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. per petual ...	9⅞
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perp. ...	96
Waterford and Limerick, 6 per cent. redeem. ...	10¼

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany...	Six p.m., daily.
West Coast of Africa (Ll) ...	Six p.m., May 23.
America (New York), Canada, by Canadian packet	Six p.m., May 24.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Bombay), *via* Southampton, Spain	One p.m., May 26.
Newfoundland, (G.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
America (New York), (Ll.) ...	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York), ...	One p.m., May 31.
Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE IRISH TIMES is published before Six o'clock, a.m., on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning; and an Evening Edition, having the very latest News, is Published at Five, p.m., of the same days, with either of which Subscribers will be regularly supplied; as also with a Bulletin (gratis) on every important occasion, containing the latest Intelligence.

☞ The Evening Edition on Tuesday, and the Morning Edition on Saturday, will contain the *Military Gazette.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: TUESDAY, MAY 24.

THE *Saturday Review* regards her Majesty's Proclamation of neutrality as a deliberate sham. Our brilliant contemporary, as everybody knows, has of late been illustrating its zeal for constitutional liberty by decrying Sardinia and panegyrizing Austria. Demented with animosity to the French Emperor, and disgusted that England refuses to be frightened into a coalition with the most inveterate of European despotisms, it has now discovered even in Lord Derby a secret leaning towards France, and in the Proclamation a covert attack on Austrian interests. The Proclamation, as our readers will recollect, denounces her Majesty's high displeasure against such of her subjects as venture, in the interest of any of the belligerents, either to levy troops, or to fit out ships, or to carry contraband goods, or to break blockades. Of these four offences, the first two are the only ones to which any punishment is attached by Act of Parliament, probably because they are the only two which cannot be prevented, and punished by the belligerents themselves. The Proclamation, accordingly, while specifying the Act of Parliament which condemns to fine and imprisonment those who levy troops or fit out ships, threatens no penalties on those who carry contraband goods, or break blockades, except the withdrawal from the offenders of the protection of the English flag, and their consequent exposure to hostile capture. Now this omission on the part of her Majesty is regarded by the *Saturday Review* as a "tacit permission to disregard the obligations of neutrality towards any Power which happens not to possess the means of enforcing the rights which the law of nations gives to countries engaged in war." Hence the alleged one-sidedness of the document; for, as Austria is powerless on the sea, while French cruisers are free to come and go where they please, it is argued that the neutrality will be broken with impunity in favour of France, but will be effectually observed as respects her enemy. The Proclamation ought, therefore, says our contemporary, to have prohibited the shipment of contraband goods, under penalty of seizure by our Custom House officers.

With great respect to our clever contemporary, we think that her Majesty does a good deal when she withdraws from any class of her subjects the protection of the British flag, and that were she to go beyond this, and to employ a vastly increased Custom House staff to protect the interests of a foreign Power from the commercial enterprise of her own subjects, she would be expending the taxes in a manner which those who had to pay them would decidedly object to. We are willing to pay any amount for our own protection, but the case is different when we are called on to pay for the protection of foreigners. Indeed, the claim of the *Saturday Review* amounts to this, that we are bound, in our character of neutrals, to make good the inequalities that may happen to exist between the two belligerents. As France can hinder our fellow-subjects from supplying Austria with warlike stores, but Austria *cannot* hinder them from supplying France, therefore the government of Great Britain is to step in and rectify this inequality by doing Austria's work for her, and employing a special police for her advantage. According to this, we ought to deal with offenders of the fourth class too, about whom our contemporary observes a discreet silence, and send squadrons to blockade Toulon and Havre, and whatever other French ports our English adventurers may choose to introduce munitions of war into. Our contemporary recoiled from this conclusion, probably because he saw that such a policy, on the part of England, could hardly be called neutrality. Yet the absurdity of the claim which is advanced is not a whit less glaring. Austria has chosen to expend all her financial resources in the maintenance and increase of her army, neglecting the naval arm of her power. France, on the contrary, has devoted a part of her finances to the formation of a first-class navy, and has contented herself with an army reduced *pro tanto* in amount. There is something to be said for either course, and certainly Austria has now the full benefit of her immense military force in the plains of Lombardy, while the French fleet will apparently have but little effect on the issue of the campaign. Well, then, are we now to supplement Austria's deficiency, and give her the benefit of a fleet in addition to her enormous army? She has taken her choice and let her abide by it. She has neglected the development of a marine, and let her not now expect to have the advantage of one. She cannot have her cake and eat it.

It may be said, however, that although Austria has no right to ask the British Government to punish exporters of contraband goods, it is yet good policy of our Government to do so; that unless this be done, in fact, our neutrality is not an honest one, nor likely to be long preserved. "Besides the possibility of diplomatic disputes," says our contemporary, "there is always the risk of a war frenzy being excited here by the capture of British vessels." As to diplomatic disputes, they cannot arise, surely, when it is admitted that "it is no part of the duty of a neutral country to punish or prevent violations of neutrality by its own subjects," and as to the risk of English vessels being captured by either belligerent, we would ask which belligerent is likely to capture British vessels? Is it France, which is benefited by the trade which she would thus suppress? or is it Austria, which is supposed to be so powerless at sea that she is unable to exercise this belligerent right? Even supposing Austria to make a few captures in the Adriatic, we may rest assured that no war frenzy will be thereby excited in the British mind. The proprietors of the captured vessels have their eyes opened by her Majesty's Proclamation, and if they venture in the way of the few Austrian vessels that are lurking in the harbour of Trieste they will really receive but small commiseration at home. Perhaps, however, our contemporary dreads the feelings of irritation that may be excited in Austria by the knowledge that their enemies are being supplied in coal and machinery and other warlike stores by British traders. We feel pretty confident that Dutch and Danish and American traders will be found in plenty to divide with Englishmen both the resentment of Austria and the profits of the enterprise. We are averse, moreover, to effecting changes in our ordinary course of policy and legislation through fear of the resentment of a foreign power. Nothing could exceed the turpitude of Lord Palmerston, in the eyes of the *Saturday Review*, for condescending to bring in a conspiracy bill under the apprehension of a French Emperor's displeasure. Do we find Lord Palmerston's critic now recommending the policy which was then stigmatized as ineffably mean?

There is, however, we confess a power which ought not to be unnecessarily annoyed. We allude to our own commercial body. If the course recommended by the *Saturday Review* be followed, and Lord Malmesbury draw up a list of articles which are absolutely prohibited from exportation, and in this list be included "every commodity which could possibly be condemned by the Courts of France and Austria," we fear that British merchants would find a state of open war much less oppressive and impoverishing than the neutrality which would keep their ships idle in the harbour and their goods rotting in the store.

INSTEAD of the Church reforming the world, we have daily painful proofs that the world has corrupted the Church. So far as purity of doctrine and morality on the part of her ministers are concerned, the Church of Ireland never shone with brighter lustre; but, as respects the distribution of her patronage and the amount paid to her working ministers, there are too many who suppose her government must be apostolic because it enjoins on all but a very few the sufferings of apostolic poverty. Family connexions, interest of friends, political subserviency, a balance at a banker's, a spirited bid at auction marts where "cures of souls" are knocked down—these form the most undeniable title to promotion. If a man be nothing but a scholar or a gentleman—if he be merely so poor a thing as a zealous minister or a faithful preacher, he is supposed to be but fitted for a curate's post, and our Church rulers think it sinful to remove him from a position where his life is a testimony to the value of uncomplaining resignation. Should a man seek preferment, he will find it by marriage with a bishop's niece or daughter; he may obtain it, too, by dancing attendance at courts where politics are above religion. Is there any wonder that chapels of all sects and denominations spring up around the deserted parish church where the worn-out curate is left, hopeless and broken-hearted, to lecture charity children till he dies? or that the best men prefer voluntary chapels when the ministers of the Establishment are taught by experience to believe that the road to competence lies through sycophancy, not through zeal? Here and there you may find an old curate promoted—some one who has borne the burden and heat of the day until he can no longer bear it; but in numerous cases—painfully numerous,—a stranger to the parish and the people is placed over the heads of those who have worked and toiled, and the curate of fifteen years' standing finds that the death of his rector brings to him not promotion but deprivation.

The novel doctrine that merit in the pastor's office entitles to rewards is the worst of heresies in episcopal eyes. Why is it that every amelioration which has taken place in the condition of the working clergy has been wrought not by the nobles of the Church, but by laymen friendly to the Church Establishment? Propose to redistribute the wealth of the Establishment, hint that past services should be the title to promotion, require that the officiating priests of the church should receive a stipend equal to the wages of a tolerable carpenter, and you will be set down as a "leveller," an enemy of the episcopate and a disturber of the somnolent tranquillity of the church; yet this is a matter in which the people are deeply concerned. The Church of England was not intended to be a close corporation yielding princely revenues to a few, but a miserable pittance to the many. A church without the people is a contradiction, and the people have a deep interest in the efficiency of her teachings, in the soundness of her doctrines, and in the position of the priesthood. *Quieta non movere* is the maxim of every indolent and selfish man who hopes that things will last out his time; it is also the maxim of the lucky few, who, reaching the summit at a bound, are contented to look with unruffled placidity on the bitter struggles of those who are not so fortunate. If the system of Church patronage is to be reformed, we must look for assistance to secure so desirable an end, not to the Bench of Bishops or titled patrons, but to the affections of the people and the remonstrances of laymen. Bishops, indeed, do not deny the evil complained of, but they never propose a remedy, and any remedy ever proposed by others is schism in their eyes. Those who endeavour to benefit the prospects of the curate are met by the trite reply that, "the curates were purchasers with notice," and that, "the stipend must always be regulated by the demand and the supply." Let us, then, for a moment degrade the ministry so far as to suppose the office to be a mercantile transaction, and that the relation between the Church and her lower ministers is a mere matter of bargain. We say, then, that curates cannot be called purchasers with notice, since a habit has sprung up in some dioceses, and is spreading widely, of *creating a supply greatly above the legitimate demand.* It will hardly be believed that there are numbers of ministers attached even to parish churches who receive no stipend whatever. The stipendiary curate is ill, perhaps, or the incumbent wishes to go up the Rhine, or have a three or four months' run in the country or by the sea, he can readily obtain a divinity student to undertake the duties of a curate for the sake of the nomination only. Every year sends a fresh supply of young men into the ministry. Once a priest always a priest. They cannot adopt any other profession. They find that when a vacancy occurs not one from their body is selected to fill it, but some friend of the rector's, or of an influential person, who happens fortunately to be ready for ordination. We could also mention instances in and near the metropolis where the curate performs the whole Sunday and weekly duties for fifty pounds a year. Even this sum he is glad to receive, for there are many to be found possessed of a little independence, but no talent, to go through the routine duties of a curacy for no emolument whatever. The latter of course cannot complain; *they* are purchasers with notice, but they deprive others, who are less fortunate, of the opportunity of earning a decent maintenance.

While the stipend of the curate has remained at the minimum limit fixed by law, the price of all commodities necessary for living with a respectable appearance has more than doubled. The expenses of education have also increased in proportion. To be respected a clergyman must dress respectably, and he must contrive to give some charity to those who are but a little poorer than himself. If he marry, how can he support a wife and family on £75 a-year? If he do not marry, necessity compels the Protestant minister to that celibacy which he condemns in the Romish Church, and many of his most important ministrations are rendered impossible or dangerous. If he be one of a low standard of intellect, he plods upon his weary pilgrimage of a twenty years' curacy in poverty and resignation. If he be talented, after vain struggle within the Church he adds the office of teacher to his ministerial duties, or becomes secretary to a religious society, or director of a clerical assurance company, or takes to farming and becomes the shepherd of a remunerating flock.

The duties of a curacy, except in rare instances, are sufficient to occupy a curate's whole time, provided we are to allow him a time for study and preparation. He is bound to the Church and her people,—for her and them alone should he labour. The Church in turn cannot expect men of liberal education to enter her service, if the blanks bear so large a proportion to the prizes; nor can she hope that the people will respect those whose services she values at so poor a rate. Men will measure their respect to persons or offices by the respect paid to them by the authority they serve; and they must believe there is something radically erroneous in a system which elevates a few to the wealth and station of princes, but consigns thousands to obscurity and want, no matter how zealous or faithful they may be. The state of the lower members of the Church fills every lover of it with shame and regret, and for that state it is our duty to find a remedy.

THIS day, being the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, is observed as a holiday by the employés in Banks, Merchants' offices, &c., throughout the city. Much disappointment has been felt that the authorities should have decided on having no Review of the troops on this occasion.

A holiday on the Queen's birthday was looked forward to with pleasure by all, and to go to see the Review in the Park was always considered a part and parcel of this day of amusement and recreation.

The time for holding the review was for some reason altered to the 19th, on which occasion few were able to attend, and we regret that the authorities should have thought it necessary, for probably some most trivial reason, to take this step, the effect of which has been to deprive our commercial and working classes of a day of real and harmless enjoyment at this fine season of the year.

(From the Times of Yesterday.)

At length the two armies which now occupy Piedmont show signs of being about to commit themselves to some decisive conflict, and the plan of operations grows more distinct and continuous in its outline. It was not unnatural that the Austrians should be especially suspicious of the designs of the allied French and Sardinian force upon the left flank of their army. Stretched as they now appeared to be across the plain of Piedmont, and throwing out flying parties upon all points in their front, partly to levy contibutions, but principally, as we believe, to divide the attention of the French and to cover their own retreat, the Austrian General must have had his thoughts much occupied by the condition of Pavia and Piacenza. It was upon those points that the advance of the French and Sardinians was most obviously to be dreaded, for Pavia and Piacenza are to the French what Alessandria has been to the Austrians. Gyulai thought it rashness, even when the French were weak, to march upon Turin, leaving Alessandria on his left flank; and Napoleon III. would, in like manner, probably think it imprudent to follow the Austrians, if they should retreat beyond the Ticino, or to occupy Milan, even if the road should be left open to him, unless he had first obtained possession of Piacenza. We can thoroughly understand, therefore, why General Stadion on Friday last sent out a reconnoitring party of 15,000 men to advance from Stradella on the road to Voghera as far as Casteggio and Montebello. It was important to him to know whether Piacenza was threatened by any considerable force.

General Stadion's curiosity upon these points was promptly satisfied. His reconnaissance quickly placed his three brigades in the presence of a large French force, and the result was a second battle of Montebello, in which the combatants and the fortune of the day were as they had been in 1800, and in which the position only of the two forces was reversed. When the first battle of Montebello was fought the Austrians held Genoa and were collected under the guns of Alessandria, just as the French now are, while the French held all that plain country which is now in the possession of the Austrians. Lannes, in the year 1800, led the advanced guard of Napoleon's army across the Po at St. Cipriano, and on his arrival at Montebello found himself at the head of 9,000 Frenchmen, and with an army of 15,000 Austrians before him posted in a fortified position. Here, however, the parallel between the circumstances of the two affairs ceases. The Frenchman, with his 9,000 men, attacked the Austrian position, and continued the unequal battle until the arrival of his supports enabled him to force the position, and to convert an apparently hopeless attack into a decisive victory. The leader of the three brigades despatched by General Stadion had 15,000 men under him; but, with less perseverance, or with less hope of support than Lannes, succeeded only in making good his retreat across the Po. The accounts that have reached us from Paris, Turin, and Vienna do not materially differ in the statement of this first great military event of the war. There was a fierce combat which lasted four hours, during which the town of Casteggio and the village of Montebello were obstinately contested. We are not told the numbers of the division of General Forey which repulsed this attack; but it may be remarked as a coincidence that the force of the attacking Austrians in the Battle of Montebello of 1859 was identical with that which defended the same ground in 1800. The loss of the French in killed and wounded is admitted by themselves to amount to between 500 and 600 men (including General Beuret, Commandant Duchet, and three Colonels). That of the Austrians is stated by their bulletin to be "probably about the same as that of the French;" but the French account estimates the Austrian loss at 2,000. That the victory remained with the French there can be no doubt, for they have 200 prisoners and an Austrian Colonel in their hands, and the enemy has retreated across the Po at a point below its confluence with the Ticino. The advance of the Austrians being from Stradella—which is not far from Piacenza, upon the road between that fortress and Voghera—the attacking troops probably formed part of the force now assembled in and around Piacenza. The Austrians evidently fought well, for they must have carried the town of Casteggio, which had been occupied by the French and barricaded, before they could have arrived at the village of Montebello, whence they were eventually driven. The Austrians seem to have been in the first instance successful, and only to have been driven back through Montebello and Casteggio when the French supports came up. It is claimed on their part that they forced the French to employ the whole of their force upon the spot, and that the retreat was conducted in perfect order. The result, therefore, is by no means so decisive as that of the battle of 1800, and, as an operation bearing upon the fortunes of the campaign, the achievement of General Forey can bear but small comparison with that of Lannes, which was improved and consummated by the genius of the First Napoleon. It is, however, the "first blood" of the war; it is an incident which goes towards creating a prestige, and has its moral influences. Moreover, the first battle of Montebello was closely followed by the victory of Marengo. We must wait the details of the movement which produced this attack and repulse before we can speculate with any probability whether the second Battle of Montebello is likely to be followed with equal promptitude by a general and decisive engagement.

On Saturday a minor conflict took place on the right wing of the Austrians. The Sardinians, under General Cialdini, forced the passage of the Sesia, where some Austrian troops were still in position, and, pushing on to a village called Villata, were attacked by a force which they routed and drove back towards Novara, inflicting some loss, capturing some prisoners, and obtaining possession of some munitions of war. We have only the Sardinian account of this affair, and perhaps it is somewhat exaggerated. It may have been little more than an affair of outposts, but the success was again with the French and Sardinians.

Napoleon III. has one great advantage which was seldom enjoyed by Napoleon the Great—the sea is open to him. While England is his friend the Mediterranean is to him as the railways of France. He can throw his troops at a moment's notice upon any spot on the long Italian coast line, and he can raise insurrections and arm insurgents in a hundred places between Leghorn and Cape Passaro. Of this facility he has not been slow to take advantage. We may now guess more confidently at the object of those *corps separés* the destination of which has been so much debated. The landing a force at Leghorn can, of course, have no other immediate object than to consolidate and protect the revolutionary action in Tuscany and to raise Central Italy. This demonstration appears to us to be of greater importance even than the battle at Montebello. If the French occupy Tuscany at all they must do so in force, and the corps now landed at Leghorn must be only the advanced guard of any army strong enough to protect itself and able to make a formidable demonstration. Any serious threat upon the Austrian left would doubtless very much complicate their position in Piedmont, and would compel them to fight at the disadvantage of having the broad swollen Ticino, behind them, or else to try another cast with fortune upon that spot of ill augury, the field of Marengo. To the Austrian military mind, more open to the influence of material than of sentimental difficulties, the present consciousness of having an unfordable river in their rear will, we apprehend, have greater weight than all the reminiscences of the Consulate, and if the Emperor Napoleon succeed in raising Central Italy and concentrating a strong force of French and Italians in the hereditary States, we shall scarcely expect that the Austrian General will await a battle in the position he now occupies.

The third item of the news contained in this day's paper is quite as significant as those upon which we have already commented. The blockade of Venice and of the surrounding coast was announced on Saturday. Rumour had been for some days rife that the blockading squadron was intended, not for Venice, or not for Venice only, but first, and principally, for Trieste, the most important Austrian harbour in the Adriatic. Master of the sea, nothing would have been easier for the Emperor of the French than to blockade this port, and thus to paralyze the small maritime industry of Austria, and to cut off her German provinces from all communication with the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean. Any attack upon Trieste would, however, be considered by the Germanic Confederation as one of those acts which would warrant a direct interference on the part of that powerful body, and would spread the conflagration beyond its present confines. The omission or postponement of a blockade, then, seems to argue that the Emperor of the French has, at least for the present, imposed upon himself a certain moderation in respect of the German provinces of Austria, and that he is not anxious, under existing circumstances, to adopt measures which would bring Germany into the arena on the one side and Russia on the other, and which would ultimately imperil that neutral position which all classes among us are so anxious to maintain for England.

The *Daily News*, on the late speech of M. Kossuth at the Mansion House, says:—

The proclamation which a week ago her Majesty's Ministers caused to be inserted in the *Gazette* produced a certain satisfaction at the moment, because, although it expressed no more than a present intention, and in nowise committed the Government to perseverance in any particular course, it nevertheless was accepted as a sign that Ministers were sensible of the importance of deferring to public opinion. But the effect of that Proclamation is frittered away by the daily disclosures of some fact calculated to restore to its full measure that original distrust which, for a moment allayed, has never been removed from the public mind. In that marvellous oration which M. Kossuth delivered in the City on Friday—an oration in which, without perhaps adducing a single fact or argument which had not before been brought forward by English speakers or writers, he nevertheless invested the affairs of Italy with a new and exalted interest—it was truly observed that while in no single official or semi-official declaration had it been hinted that if her Majesty's Government were not to remain neutral they would side with Sardinia and France against Austria, on the other hand we have heard of many declarations forcibly leading to the inference that the alternative was either neutrality or else support of Austria. This is why in our great towns the Royal Proclamation has not been accepted as a reason for abstaining from public and solemn declarations in favour of neutrality. The inclination towards Austria is shown in so many ways that the intervention of the public is indispensably necessary if we are not once more to "drift into a war." With a rare self-command, the nation has refused to become the prey of passion and prejudice most skilfully appealed to; it will show itself equally prepared to meet the changing events of the war, and at each stage ask what is its interest and duty before permitting its servants to commit it to any course of action.

M. Kossuth pointed out very opportunely the baneful influence which the unconcealed sympathy of our Cabinet for Austria is producing in Germany. The noble feeling of nationality, which every Englishman must be glad to see great and powerful in the great Teutonic family, has been perverted on the Continent, as it has been here, from its legitimate and honourable application, and made to subserve a policy of hatred and intrigue. No pains have been spared to convince the people of Germany—so sensitive where their own nationality is in question—that their honour is concerned in enabling Austria to defraud the Italian people of their right to govern themselves. Happily, it is only among the unintelligent people of southern Germany that such brutal appeals are heard with favour. But the southern States of the Confederation are increasing the force of the pressure upon Prussia, and may succeed in carrying that power away in spite of the foresight, and prudence, and conscientiousness of the Prince Regent's advisers. Nothing is more calculated to assist them than that belief which M. Kossuth tells us—we believe correctly—prevails throughout Germany, and throughout the Austrian dominions, the belief that "in spite of the declaration of neutrality England will come round by-and-by, and in one way or another will find out some pretext for either directly supporting Austria or assisting Germany in supporting her. We believe it is equally true that this impression pushes Germany into a false direction, which, if not checked in time will, sooner or later, first entangle England into untoward combination, and then drift her, under some eventual pretext, into the war." It is not, therefore, without cause that Englishmen continue to meet and affirm the principles laid down in the Queen's Proclamation, and avow their intention to maintain a strict and honest neutrality. By so doing they not only protect themselves, but lend the powerful support of British public opinion to the cause of peace and right and freedom in Europe.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"Satanella," a new opera by Balfe, was presented, for the first time in Dublin, yesterday evening, in the Theatre Royal. It was well produced, and met with a warm reception from a numerous audience. The libretto is romantic and striking. The object of the plot appears to be to exemplify the power of love, wherein it is made to convert a fiend into an angel of light. The chief part in the opera was assigned to Miss Louisa Pyne, who sustained the *role of Satanella*, and it is but justice to say that her singing throughout was a perfect triumph of vocalisation. The part of *Lelia* was personated by Madlle. Lancia with considerable taste. The music is of a very brilliant and attractive description, though some portions of it would not seem to have the stamp of perfect originality. It will well bear repetition. The opera of "Marta" is announced for this evening.

HAMBUJER.

As an additional proof of the popularity of this talented professor of the magic art the performance of M. Hambujer is to be honoured on Monday next, by the presence of Lord Seaton and staff.

The many varieties and attractions which he produces for the amusement of his patrons do him great credit, and crowded and respectable audiences, testify each night their appreciation of his efforts to amuse them, by repeated applause.

ACCIDENT.—At the Orphanage connected with the society of St. Vincent de Paul, now erecting on the road leading to Glasnevin, as a man named Charles Flynn was ascending the scaffolding, on yesterday morning, it accidentally shifted, and Flynn fell to the ground, and his head received such severe injuries from the projecting material, that he was immediately conveyed to Brunswick-street Hospital, where he received such medical treatment as his injuries required; but his life is despaired of. The poor man bears an excellent character as a good artist, and a sober and attentive workman.

In the various encounters of rifle practice across the Po, the range of the French bullet is now found in all its superiority, the foe's lead dropping short into the river. The Zouaves announce their indifference to this advantage, and prefer an affair à la *fourchette*, this being the new term for bayonet in their ranks.

Fashionable Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR OSBORNE.
(From the Court Newsman.)

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Bucking Palace for Osborne, Isle of Wight, at ten minutes before ten o'clock on Saturday morning, accompanied by the Princes Arthur and Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice.

OSBORNE, MAY 22.—Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and the Royal family, crossed over from Gosport in the Fairy yesterday, and were joined on the passage to Osborne by the Princess Frederick William, who arrived in the royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, which had proceeded to fetch her Royal Highness and suite. The Princess came on board the Fairy immediately, and accompanied her Majesty to Osborne, where the Royal party arrived at two o'clock.

The Princess Frederick William will remain about a week or ten days on a visit to her Majesty. Prince Frederick William is unavoidably detained in Prussia by his duties under present circumstances.

This morning the Queen, the Prince Consort, Princess Frederick William, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church, where the Reverend G. Prothero officiated.

THE VICEREGAL COURT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton attended Divine Service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal. The anthem was—"God is our Hope and our Strength," Psalm xlvi. 1-5, 8-10—Greene, Mus. Doc. (A.D. 1735.) The sermon was preached by the Rev. Luke Fowler.

His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton has been pleased to make the following appointments in his staff:—Captain Andrew Cockerell, Royal North Gloucester Regiment to be paid Aide-de-Camp, vice Colonel F. P. Dunne, M.P., resigned. Viscount Dunlo, Galway Regiment, to be paid Aide-de-Camp, vice Colonel Udney, half-pay, 62nd Regiment. Captain Hugh Hamilton, Royal Ayrshire Rifles, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp, vice Captain Andrew Cockerell.

The Lord Lieutenant will hold a chapter of the order of Saint Patrick this day (Tuesday), at three o'clock, at Dublin Castle, in order to nominate the Marquis of Downshire a knight companion of the order.

The Earl of Rosse has left the Castle, Parsonstown, for 10, Lower Crescent, Brighton.

The Earl of Donoughmore left London on Friday for Portsmouth.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have arrived at the St. George's Hotel, London.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for assemblies at Cambridge House, on Saturday, the 28th inst., and Saturday, the 4th of June.

Mr. and Lady Catherine Wheble, and the Ladies St. Lawrence, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, London, from Ireland.

The Earl of Annesley arrived at his residence in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, on Thursday, from Ireland, for the season.

The Hon. Mrs. Scott has left Barmeen, Rathmines, on a visit to Lord and Lady Dunally, at Kilboy, county of Tipperary.

The Marquis of Downshire has left Hillsborough Castle for the Viceregal Lodge, on a short visit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, previous to his Lordship's installation as a Knight of Saint Patrick.

Viscount and Viscountess Massareene and Ferrard, family and suite have left their town mansion, Eccles-street, for Oriel Temple.

Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M. P., family, and suite, will leave Lissadell to-day for 41, Eaton-place, London.

John M'Clintock, Esq., has left Drumcar, for 3, Bryanston-place, London.

Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart., has arrived at Athavallie, county of Mayo.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Montgomery have left Bessmount Park, for Glencarrig House, county of Wicklow.

Mrs. Colonel White, Broadlands, Lucan, has left Elvidge's Royal Hotel, for the family mansion, Belgrave-square, London.

The Marquis of Hartington has left the Bilton Hotel, for Hardwicke Hall, Derbyshire.

The Lady Robert Tottenham and suite, the Rev. George Tottenham, Mrs. George Tottenham, family, and suite, are still sojourning at Quin's Hotel.

Mrs. Percival Maxwell has left the Bilton Hotel, for Moon Hill, Tallow, county of Wexford.

The Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick and family have taken a mansion in Eaton-place, for the season.

We are requested to state that the park entrance to the Admiralty will be open this evening for Lady Pakington's assembly.

Sir Roger Palmer and family have arrived at Portland House, London, from Kenure-park, county Dublin.

The Church.

Lord Riversdale, the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, held a confirmation in Parsonstown Church on last Friday. There were 200 persons confirmed, including many of the troops now stationed in Birr Barracks. A great body of the clergy were present from various parts of the diocese—viz., the Ven. the Archdeacon of Killaloe, the Revs. Messrs. Somers H. Payne, Vicar-General; John W. Bowles, F. Synge, sen.; F. Synge, jun.; John Exshaw, N. B. Curry, Robert J. Going, Chancellor of Killaloe; R. French, J. H. Scott, P. Lyons, M. Crooke, J. Head, John L. Drapes, &c. The morning prayers were read by the Rev. Marcus M'Causland, A.M., rector of the parish, and the confirmation sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel R. Willis, A.M., curate. After the ceremony the Lord Bishop and all the clergy were entertained at luncheon at Moorpark, the residence of Thomas Hackett, Esq., J.P.

On Thursday a meeting of the inhabitants of Newtownards was held at the Market-house, for the purpose of presenting two addresses to the Rev. T. Blackwood Price—one from the parishioners who attended his ministrations, and the other from the clergy of the several Protestant denominations in the town, expressing their appreciation of his character and conduct, and their regret at his removal from the incumbency of Newtownards to the rectory of Bright.

The Bishop of Down and Connor has consented to preach, on Sunday morning next, at St. Michael's Church, Burleigh-street, Strand, in aid of the funds for the erection of a parsonage house for that district.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. R. Mantell, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Gretford, near Stamford; the Rev. B. Portman, of All Souls' College, Oxford, to the rectory of Thurlbear, Somerset; the Rev. J. E. Phillips, of Christ Church, Oxford, to the vicarage of Warminster, Wiltshire; the Hon. and Rev. F. C. Byng to the rectory of Little Casterton, near Stamford; the Rev. J. Clifford to the perpetual curacy of Chipping Sodbury; the Rev. T. S. Echalaz, to the vicarage of Rodbourne Cheney, Wiltshire; the Rev. W. E. Elwell, to the rectory of Dauntsey, Wiltshire.

VACANCIES.—The vicarage of Mitcham, Surrey, £500, the Rev. H. J. Wharton, deceased; in private patronage. The vicarage of Asheldam, Essex, £350, the Rev. E. Osborne, deceased; patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The vicarage of West Markham, Notts, £250, the Rev. E. H. Dawkins, deceased; patron, the Duke of Newcastle.

DIOCESE OF LISMORE.—The Lord Bishop of Cashel has appointed Michael Roberts, Esq., Sequestrator during vacancy of the parishes of Stradbally, Ballyhaneen, and Clonea, lately forming the Episcopal union of Stradbally, in the gift of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and value £500. The Lord Bishop of Cashel will return to the Palace, Waterford, from London, a short time previous to the triennial visitation to be held in June.

The Army.

Major-General Sir R. Dacres has arrived in Woolwich from Dublin.

Captain Freeling, of the Royal Artillery, late Military Secretary to Sir James Ferguson, remains at Gibraltar for the present, as Acting Colonial Secretary, until some person is appointed to the office.

Captain Stace, Royal Engineers, for some time engaged in the island of St. Helena, has arrived in England.

REMOVAL OF STAFF SURGEONS.—The following Staff Surgeons at the Hospital, Fort Pitt, have received orders to proceed to the understated stations:—Staff Surgeon J. Land, M.D., and Staff Surgeon G. C. Gribbon proceed to Templemore; Staff Surgeon G. Cardwell to Portsmouth; Staff Surgeon G. S. Grace, M.D., to Winchester; and Staff Surgeon W. Ligertwood, M.D., to Shorncliffe.

The Hotspur has arrived from Calcutta, with invalided European troops. When she left there were still some 1,200 sick and wounded men awaiting conveyance to England.

Lieutenant J. W. Fry, of the 86th Foot, has been appointed Assistant Instructor of Military Drawing at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. As this was a competitive appointment, Lieutenant Fry has won it through sheer merit.

It is said to be the intention of the government to send troops all round the coasts, both of Great Britain and Ireland, to be placed under canvass during the summer, and in huts in the winter, till the present crisis is over.

A recruiting party of the 47th has proceeded from Cork to Woodstock, to be stationed.

A recruiting party from the 67th, at Athlone, has been sent to Andover, Wiltshire.

Captain Warburton, commanding 3rd Depot, has received instructions to hold in readiness a draft consisting of 2 officers and 100 non-commissioned officers and men to embark on 1st June for Calcutta.

The 2nd Battalion of the 22nd is now on passage to Malta. No part of the 22nd Regiment has been employed on the Mediterranean station for 110 years, since 1749, when the regiment was stationed at Minorca, having been quartered there for twenty-three years.

A recruiting party of the 2nd Life Guards, Regent's Park, has arrived in Dublin to be stationed here.

Lieutenant Gape, Ensign Barnes, and a Draft of the 3rd Buffs will embark for India in June or July, to join the Service Companies.

8th, the King's—Sergeant James, of twenty years' service, has left the Depot at Chatham, to join the North Gloucester Militia, at Cirencester.

A detachment of 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 70 privates, with Lieut. N. A. Gwynne, Ensigns C. G. Gibaut and Hussey, of the 20th Depot of Chatham, are under orders for embarkation to India.

Lieut. F. Gerard is about to embark with a detachment of the 23rd Fusiliers for India.

Captain Owens, 33rd, will proceed to India with a detachment in July.

Lieutenant Richard D. Burroughs, is under orders to embark for India, with a detachment of the 2nd Light Infantry.

Lieut. Greatrex, of the 73d, has arrived in England in the Hotspur, with a detachment of 76 invalids and wounded men from India.

Colonel Lowth, of the 86th, comes home in command of the head-quarters, in the Genghis Khan. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Stuart takes charge of the left wing in the Kennington. Captain Lepper will command the remaining two companies; but the ship which is to bring them had not been named when the mail came away. Colonel Creagh, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Keane, Major Welman, and Lieutenant Stewart, precede the regiment by the overland route.

The 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers are still on service in India. Ensign Vowell will proceed to India in July.

A detachment, consisting of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 95 privates, are under orders for embarkation to join the Service Companies of the 93rd Highlanders in India.

Lance Corporal Richardson, of the 94th, received, on Monday morning, corporal punishment of 25 lashes, 25 having been remitted by Colonel Fairtlough, commanding the 3rd depot battalion, who felt sorry to see so good a soldier...

...so degrading a punishment. The prisoner was tried for striking Colour Sergeant Rooney, of the 23d Fusiliers; besides the flogging, he is to undergo 168 days' imprisonment in Port Clarence. The prisoner wears the Crimean medal, with four clasps, and also the Sardinian for distinguished services. It appeared he had been drinking.

Lieut. Hamilton, Ensign Boyle, and 101 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade have embarked in the Hannibal, to join the Service Companies at Malta.

The Rifle Depot Battalion, Winchester, Lieut.-Col. Norcott commanding, was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief last week. Nearly 1,500 men were formed on parade in open column of companies, right in front, and were minutely inspected by his Royal Highness; after which they went through a variety of field evolutions and were also put through the manual and bayonet exercise by Major Macdonald. At the conclusion of the inspection His Royal Highness expressed himself much pleased with what he had seen, and highly complimented Colonel Norcott upon the efficiency and discipline of the battalion.

Half a battery of Artillery left Longford for Cahir on Friday, to arrive May 26; to be stationed. Half a battery from Longford to Cahir, May 20, to arrive May 28; to be stationed. The sick and dismounted proceeded by rail from Longford to Dublin, yesterday, hence to Cahir this day (Tuesday); to join the field battery.

Drafts for India.—3rd Depot: 1st Batt., Limerick, 4 Ensigns, 5 serjs., and 100 r. and f.; 18th Depot: 1st Batt. Fermoy, 2 subalterns and 60 r. and f. These drafts are held in readiness to embark on 1st June.

Drafts for Calcutta.—48th Depot, Cork, 2 officers and 169 men; 99th Depot, Cork, 5 officers and 49 men; 80th Depot, Buttevant, 2 officers and 102 men; 97th Depot, Athlone, 2 officers and 177 men; 87th Depot, Buttevant, 2 Ensigns. *For Kurrachee*—46th Depot, Templemore, 1 officer and 202 men. *For Bombay*—28th Depot, Fermoy, 8 officers and 152 men; 57th Depot, Cork, 1 officer and 88 men; 83rd Depot, Fermoy, 1 Captain and 93 men; 95th Depot, Fermoy, 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, and 73 men. *For Madras*—69th Depot, Fermoy, 1 officer, [illegible]. Three drafts are held in readiness to embark for India on the 1st of July, port of embarkation not yet notified.

63rd Depot—Belfast. A recruiting party has embarked for Liverpool, en route to Hull, to be stationed.

We regret to have to announce the demise, on April 10, at Calcutta, of Assistant-Surgeon A. M. Porteous, M.D., of the 18th (Royal Irish).

18th Depot:—1st Batt.—Fermoy—A recruiting party has proceeded to Cork, thence to Sheffield, and a party to Belfast.

The Militia.

Durham Artillery.—This body, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Stobart, has been ordered to the south.

Tipperary Artillery.—R. M. Sadleir, Gent., to be Second Lieut. of the Tipperary Artillery, vice Clarke, promoted; Second Lieut. J. Chaytor to be First Lieut., vice H. M. Ryan, resigned. N. Herbert, Gent., to be Second Lieut., vice Chaytor, promoted.

Waterford Artillery.—Captain Sievwright and Lieut. Power with [illegible] men have arrived at Greenock, for the purpose of garrisoning Fort Matilda.

Kerry.—Mr. T. O'Connell, only son of Lieutenant T. O'Connell, and J. B. Eagar, youngest son of the late Lieut. J. Eagar, have been appointed to Ensigncies in the Kerry Militia.

Kilkenny Fusiliers—Captain J. W. Minchin has been appointed Adjutant to the Kilkenny Fusilier Regiment of Militia, in the room of Major Maunsell, resigned; Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, Lieut of the county, has also appointed Captain Minchin to the Brevet Rank of Captain in the same Regiment

Antrim Artillery—Belfast. Consisting of 23 officers and 800 men, is held in readiness to move, at short notice, to Kinsale, there to occupy the barracks, detaching companies to Charles Fort.

A portion of the Hampshire Militia Artillery, 100 strong, have arrived at Pembroke, and been quartered in the fortified barracks on the heights, in the room of the Royal Artillery recently sent to Alderney.

The Antrim Artillery will leave Belfast for Kinsale and Charles Fort this day and to-morrow (24th and 25th).

Francis Lynch Blosse to be Captain, North Mayo Regiment of Militia, vice Richard O'Donnel, resigned.

John Stanley C. Larminie to be Ensign, vice D. B. Jennings, resigned.

The Navy.

Manning the Navy.—The Woolwich steam-vessel engaged for the purpose of raising volunteers for the Royal Navy has been highly successful during several recent trips up and down the River, and at Gravesend numbers of first-class seamen have accepted the Queen's bounty of £10, and were subsequently entered on the books of a flag-ship for immediate service.

The Banshee steam-vessel, Commander Colin Campbell, having completed the whole of her crew, left the Thames on Saturday for the Mediterranean station.

The Rhadamanthus and Dee, steam store-vessels, are now in the basin reloading with machinery and gear for vessels completing at the western yards.

Chatham, May 22.—The following vessels are ordered to be fitted at this port for the second division of the steam reserve in the Medway, viz.:—Irresistible, 80, screw-steamer, building; Rodney, 90, in dock being converted into a screw-steamer; Severn, 50, now in dock for the purpose of being lengthened and altered into a screw steam-frigate; and the Wasp, 18, screw steam-sloop, in dock having defects made good.

The Charybdis, 21, screw-corvette, is to be launched on the 1st of June.

The Sinbad, naval transport, has sailed for Woolwich with a large quantity of war stores for that dockyard.

WHAT WE HAD, AND WHAT WE HAVE.

In the year 1808, when Napoleon the First threatened an invasion of this country, we had, including officers, fully 700,000 men actually under arms and 400 pieces of artillery, prepared for being rapidly moved to any point of our coast. It was stated by Lord Castlereagh, December 9, 1808, in the House of Commons, that our ships of war were 469, with an armed flotilla for coast defence of 800 craft of various descriptions. Our military force at that time stood thus:—

Militia	84,000
Regular Army	96,000
Volunteer Corps	410,000
Sea Fencibles	25,000
Total	615,000

This was, indeed, a mighty host to have then under arms, out of a population of eleven millions only.

In the year 1859 we find ourselves with little beyond the low peace establishment of many years ago. Our force is chiefly abroad, and not therefore to any great extent available for the defence of these shores. We much doubt if the whole force of all arms and of every branch, Artillery, Engineers, Cavalry, Regular Infantry, and embodied Militia, amount to 100,000 men. These could not be all, possibly one half, brought together to form a home army for the field. It is true that we have the fifteen or sixteen thousand Pensioners and twelve thousand Irish Constabulary, who would be found equal to any regular regiments as far as their numbers went; but the Pensioners would barely suffice for the dockyards, and the Constabulary for the protection of the cities and coast towns of Ireland, aided by the Militia and Volunteers. If we compare 1808 and 1859, the defensive force now available is about one-sixth.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The Magistracy.

Alderman Dobbin, of Farmhill, has been appointed by his Excellency the Earl of Eglintoun to the commission of the peace for the borough of Sligo.

The Constabulary.

Mr. Thomas Jackson, Cullenswood-avenue, has been appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, after a competitive examination, to a Clerkship in the office of the Inspector-General of Constabulary.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES Office, Tuesday Morning.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

FIGHTING AT CASTEGGIO.—TWO HUNDRED AUSTRIAN PRISONERS TAKEN.

Turin, Saturday, 1.45 a.m.—The Austrians attacked yesterday Montebello and Casteggio, and were repulsed everywhere with great loss. Division (French) of Gen. Forey behaved admirably. Our cavalry (Sardinian) has shown the greatest energy. The Austrians since yesterday are retreating.

Paris, Saturday, May 21.—The following despatch from the Emperor to the Empress has been posted on the Bourse:—

"Alessandria, May 21.—A body of Austrians, about 15,000 strong, attacked the French post of the corps under Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, but were repulsed by General Forey's division, which behaved admirably, and cleared the village of Montebello of the enemy after an obstinate fight of four hours.

"The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by General Sonnaz, fought with extraordinary energy. 200 prisoners were taken, including one colonel. The loss on the French side amounted to 500 killed and wounded. The Austrians have been retreating since yesterday evening."

Berne, Saturday, May 21.—It is reported from Tessin that all the Austrian detachments of Lago Maggiore have withdrawn, and that the Emperor of Austria and General Hess have arrived at Pavia.

Turin, May 21.—Yesterday 15,000 Austrians assailed Casteggio and occupied Montebello. The Sardinian cavalry and the *corps d'armée* of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers advanced, followed by General Forey's division, and after a fight of six hours, repulsed the Austrians. The allied army then retook possession of Montebello. 200 prisoners and an Austrian Colonel have been made prisoners. The enemy in full retreat. Forey's division and the Sardinian cavalry, under General Sonnaz, behaved admirably. The loss of the allies was 500 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was very great. Yesterday the Emperor visited the Camp of Marengo.

Turin, May 21st.—News from head-quarters contradict the statement that demands for contributions have been imposed upon Vercelli, and alleges that, on the contrary, not the smallest requisition has been made.

Berne, 22nd.—In consequence of the news received from the seat of war, the Federal Council, in an extraordinary sitting, has ordered the sending of one battalion and two companies of Carbiniers from Geneva to the Canton Tessin, under the command of the Staff-Major of the 7th Division.

Paris, May 22.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the following telegram as a complete account of the affair at Montebello:—

"Alessandria, May 21.—From 500 to 600 French were killed and wounded. Among the killed are General Beuret and the commander Duchet, three colonels, [illegible]

"The Emperor has gone to Zogatara, to visit the hospitals where Austrian and French soldiers have been brought. The former receive the same treatment as the latter."

Venice, May 22.—Garibaldi arrived on the 21st at Rona, with 4,000 men. The Swiss Federal Council have despatched two companies of sharpshooters, one company of Chasseurs, and a battalion of infantry to the Canton Tessin. The Federal Staff of the 7th corps *Perola* from Geneva will follow. Novara is still occupied by the Austrians. Garibaldi is to operate from Novara against Lavena. The Austrians have retired in perfect order to Pavia and Piacenza.

BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO—AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

Vienna, May 22.—Official Bulletin.—On the 20th the Federal States pushed forward a reconnoissance by a forced march towards Taglio and Montebello, but, after a hot fight with some French of superior strength, retreated behind the Po.

BLOCKADE OF VENETIAN PORTS.

Trieste, May 21.—According to a communication made by the French commander to some Papal craft which had been prevented from entering the port of Venice, only the Venetian coasts are blockaded by the French.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Turin, May 22.—Imperial bulletin published to-day:—General Cialdini, wishing to take possession of the bridge of Vercelli, which adjoined the left bank of the river, in order, by that means, to protect the construction of another bridge over the Sesia, moved forward two columns, which, having passed the river, joined at the same point the columns which crossed near the Sesia, on the side next Albino. He was attacked by the Austrians in great force, and sustained a fierce conflict at a place called Villata. The enemy was, however, routed, and our troops established themselves in Borgo Pelera. The other column crossed the Sesia near Caprucinio Vecchia, and, after having surprised two posts of the enemy, remained at that place. Our loss is insignificant, but that of the Austrians is considerable.

THE AUSTRIAN REPULSE AT MONTEBELLO.

The accounts from Paris, Turin, and Vienna, of the first military event of importance do not much differ. There was a fierce conflict, which lasted four hours. The French themselves admit a loss of 500 or 600 men, and several superior officers. The Austrians, in their bulletins, state their loss to be probably about the same as that of the French, but the French account estimates the Austrian loss at 2,000. The victory remained with the French, for they have 200 prisoners and an Austrian colonel in their hands, and the enemy retreated across the Po. The *Times* remarks that the Austrians evidently fought well, for they must have carried the town of Casteggio, which had been occupied by the French, and occupied before they could have arrived at the village of Montebello, whence they were eventually driven. The Austrians are said to have been in the first instance successful, and only to have been driven back through Montebello and the Casteggio when the French supports came up. It is claimed on their part that they forced the French to employ the whole of their force upon the spot, and that the retreat was conducted in perfect order; the result is, therefore, by no means decisive. On Saturday a minor conflict took place on the right wing of the Austrians, when the Sardinians, under General Cialdini, forced the passage of the Sesia. The *Times* says we have only the Sardinian accounts of this affair. It may have been little more than an affair of outposts, but the success was again with the French and Sardinians.

The *Post* says it appears highly probable that not many days will elapse before we receive intelligence of some much more important engagement than that at Montebello. The *Post* adverts to the diplomatic resources which the new Austrian Foreign Minister is about to employ in order to engage the whole Germanic Confederation in active operation for the defence of the Austrian power in Italy. Austria is evidently commencing a new diplomatic campaign, to which she looks forward with even greater hopes than her military efforts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

Paris, Monday, May 23.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following message, dated Alessandria, Sunday, 22nd:—The weather continues to improve. The Emperor is in good health. The *Moniteur* also says a note of the French Government had been sent on the 3rd of May to foreign governments, announcing that orders had been given to respect the territories and commerce of neutral states, and to observe the principles consecrated by the Paris Congress.

ANOTHER REPULSE OF THE AUSTRIANS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

Turin, Monday.—Yesterday the enemy appeared in great force on Talestro, with the object of obstructing the march of a reconnoitring party which had taken the direction of Sesia by order of the King of Sardinia.

The enemy's artillery was silenced in every part.

The Austrians have shot an entire family of eight persons, in whose house Austrian guns had been found.

The French have occupied Casteggio, where they are fortifying themselves.

Yesterday Prince Napoleon took his departure for Leghorn.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* states that the Emperor has left this morning for Voghera.

BLOCKADE OF VENETIAN PORTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

Trieste, May 21.—According to a communication made by the French commander to some Papal craft which had been prevented from entering the port of Venice, only the Venetian coasts are blockaded by the French.

THE COMMAND OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

The *Nord* says that the general command of the allied armies is admirably organised. King Victor Emmanuel has placed himself and his army under the Emperor's orders, as a simple commander of a *corps d'armée*.

LATEST WAR MOVEMENTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

Berne, May 23rd.—(*Via* Germany)—Garibaldi is about to pass the Ticino. He arrived to-day at Sesto Calende with 4,000 men. The Swiss Federal Diet is preparing heavy ordnance for arming the fortifications of Luxedsteig, Bellinzona, and St. Maurice.

Berne, May 23rd.—(*Via* Frankfort)—Messages from Coire state that 30,000 Austrians are about to be concentrated at Vorarlbeg. A message from Mogadino published by the *Bund* states that Garibaldi's corps have arrived at Sesto Castende from Arona.

Vienna, May 23rd.—Official Bulletin published to-day:—At noon, on the 21st inst., about 15,000 of the Franco-Sardinian army attacked our troops, numbering 3,000, at Vercelli; our men retreated, fighting to Opefenge. At this place two other Austrian brigades hurried to the rescue and threatened the enemy's flank, which returned across the Sesia to the western side of the river."

THE FORCES AT MONTEBELLO.

Paris, Monday, May 23.—The *Patrie* says, at the battle of Montebello the troops engaged on the side of the allies consisted of 5,000 French only and one Sardinian cavalry regiment. The Austrian force was composed of the picked men of the infantry regiments, the Croat regiments, and the Tyrolese Chasseurs.

A private letter says, that among the Austrians there were one wounded colonel and twenty wounded privates.

ALARMING REPORTS FROM HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the accounts from Hungary are so alarming that he cannot venture to repeat them; but it hardly admits of a doubt that there will be sooner or later serious disturbances unless some concessions are made.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMEFT AND THE COMMERCE OF NEUTRALS.

An announcement appears in to-day's *Moniteur* that the commerce of neutral states will be respected, and the principles laid down in the Paris Congress pledges the French Government to the protocol annexed to the Treaty of Paris, which enacts that privateering is and remains abolished, that the neutral flag covers enemies' goods, with the exception of contraband of war; that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag, and that blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is, must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

The correspondent of the *Times* says the French force in Italy is to be increased to 150,000.

The Vienna letter of the *Times* says it is credibly reported that Prussia will soon place six *corps d'armée* on the Rhine, and two on her eastern frontier. The same writer says the French have already taken twenty Austrian coasting vessels.

The Paris simi-official journal *La Patrie* announces that the French Government has agreed to take under its protection the naval flag of Tuscany. Trade is very dull in France. The war has produced commercial stagnation in Switzerland.

THE CZAR'S LETTER TO THE SULTAN.

Marseilles, Friday.—Accounts have been received from Constantinople to the 11th. Private letters state that France had obtained a promise from the Porte of a compromise on the subject of the Principalities, and that distinct firmans were to be made out for confirming Colonel Cousa in his double denomination. The Porte has, however, it is said, since withdrawn its promise, on the plea that the departure of Baron de Hubner from Paris had dissolved the Conference. The Grand Duke Constantine is shortly expected in the Turkish capital on his return from Jerusalem, and great preparations are being made at the Russian Embassy for his reception. The schooner Medjed has arrived to escort the Prince, who will proceed hence to Odessa. The Emperor Alexander has written to the Sultan to reassure him as to the intentions of Russia, and to dissipate the apprehensions which the war excites in Turkey. "The security of the Ottoman Empire is not threatened," says the Imperial missive, "but it will become much more complete when the Porte shall have put an end to all misunderstanding in the Principalities by granting investiture to Prince Couza." This letter is said to have produced a good effect on the mind of the Sultan; but the Grand Vizier, influenced by Baron de Prokesch, has been endeavouring to counteract the impression. It is probable, however, that the Divan will yield to the counsels of Russia.

DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

Rome, May 22nd, 8.40, p.m.—The King of Naples died at 1.30 p.m. Naples is tranquil. The King of Naples was born in 1810, and succeeded to the throne in 1830. The Crown Prince is in his twenty-fourth year. The eldest son by the King's second marriage will be twenty-one in August.

Turin, Monday, May 23.—The official *Gazette* of to-day announces the death of the King of Naples which happened yesterday at 1.30 p.m. Naples is quiet.

MONTENEGRO.

Vienna, Saturday, Noon.—The Montenegrins are destroying the Austrian telegraph in Seturina, thereby cutting off all communication between Cattaro and Ragusa.

THE FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Monday, 12.22 p.m.—Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 61f. 25c.

2.27 p.m.—It is rumoured that disturbances have taken place in the Duchy of Modena. Rentes, 61f. 25c.

3.40 p.m.—Rentes close firm at 61f. 35c. for money, and account being a fractional improvement since Saturday.

AMERICA.

Liverpool, Monday Afternoon.—The royal mail steamer Africa, from New York, 11th instant, arrived shortly after noon. She brings 174 passengers and 1,448,975 dollars in specie. The Anglo-Saxon hence arrived at Quebec on the 9th, and the Adelaide, from Galway, at St. John's on the same day. The Kangaroo and Persia arrived at New York on the 11th.

The war news from this side had created great excitement in New York, and European Exchanges at once advanced. Sterling closed very firm at 110½. Breadstuffs were much excited, and flour, wheat, and corn were all dearer. Provisions were buoyant, and tending upward. The produce markets throughout the west had become active and excited, and prices were higher. The New York Money Market was comparatively steady. The Stock Exchange was unsettled and prices tending downwards.

The California dates are April 20. 1,700,000 dollars in gold had reached New York. The news from the Upper Fraser River is said to be encouraging for miners, but the lower country was nearly deserted.

The American political and general news is unimportant.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND PANAMA LINE.

The Admiralty notification has been issued, inviting tenders on the 1st July, for the monthly conveyance each way, by steam vessels, of her Majesty's mails between Great Britain and the Australian colonies, *via* Panama.

ACCIDENT TO THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP ARMENIAN.

This vessel, while proceeding to sea for Africa, on Saturday, came into collision with the ship Ida, for Melbourne, and sustained such damage as to render her subject to detention in order to be repaired.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

City, Monday Evening.—Consols have experienced a rise to-day. This is partly attributable to the success of the allies in Italy. Throughout the Stock Exchange business is as limited as last week, but prices are generally firm.

FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

LONDON, STOCK EXCHANGE, May 23.

Consols opened at 91⅛ to ¼, and have advanced to 91½ ⅝, at which price they are now steady. There is very little doing. Shares without any material change, and very inactive; if anything they are slightly better. French shares are quite nominal: but, on higher quotations are quoted higher here.

Noon Prices.—Consols for Money, 91½ ⅝; Consols for Account, 91½ ⅝ ¾; New Three per Cents., 90¼ ⅜ ½; Bank Stock, 221½; Exchequer Bills, 30.

One, p.m. Prices.—Consols for Money, 91½ ⅝; Account, 91½ ⅝; New Threes, 90½ ⅝.

Two p.m. Prices.—Consols for Money, 91½ ⅝; Account, 91½ ⅝; New Threes, 90½ ⅝.

Closing Prices.—Consols for Money, 91⅝ ¾; Account, 91⅝ ¾; New Threes, 90½ ⅝.

London Corn Exchange, Monday, May 23.—Supply of English wheat fair, of foreign large, of barley small, and of oats liberal. Attendance of buyers very limited. Sales of English and foreign wheat difficult at 2s. decline. Barley slow sale at last quotations. Oats have lost the improvement of Friday, with limited demand. Norfolk flour 1s. to 2s. cheaper than Monday last, as French flour is selling down to 38s. Usborne's Report.—At this day's market supplies of English grain small. English wheat to sell, 2s. to 3s. per quarter decline must have been submitted to; in foreign a large supply, much of it to millers direct; market 2s. cheaper. Floating cargoes still none off coast; many buyers for first arrivals. Flour 1s. to 2s. lower, without freedom of sale. Indian corn on passage; nothing off coast. Barley small supply, steady trade at last week's rates. Rye would sell if off coast; malt steady; beans and peas firm, and neither articles plentiful; oats no life, prices unaltered.

London Cattle Market, Monday, May 23.—The supply of fat stock on sale here to-day was moderate, and for the most part in fair condition; generally speaking, the demand ruled steady, and late rates were well supported. Beef, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d; pork, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. Supplies—Beasts, 3,760: foreign, 245; sheep and lambs, 22,040; foreign, 2,890; calves, 138; foreign, 67; pigs, 310.

Wool Sales, Monday, May 23.—Messrs. Edilburgh's sale has been fairly attended by buyers to-day; for good and fine wools demand ruled steady at full prices, but all other kinds met heavy biddings at a decline in price.

Liverpool Produce Market, May 23.—Sugar market steady; 4,000 bags clayed Manillas sold on Saturday at 37s. 6d.; also 2,000 bags Mauritius, at 36s.; and to-day 1,200 bags Benares sold at 42s.; rice, nothing doing; coffee, dull; saltpetre in fair demand; linseed rather easier.

Liverpool Cattle Market, Monday, May 23.—The supply of stock at market to-day was larger than on Monday last; demand fair for cattle and sheep, at about last week's prices. Lambs, 30s. to 36s. each. Beef, 5d. to 7¼d. per lb.; mutton, 6d. to 7d. per ditto; lamb, 8½d. to 9½d., sinking the offal. Number at market—Beasts, 1,614; sheep and lambs, 7,860.

Cork Butter Market, Monday, May 23.—Firsts, 106s.; seconds, 106s.; thirds, 86s.; fourths, 77s.; fifths, 60s, 1,500 firkins in market.

SECOND EDITION.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, May 24.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON IN TUSCANY.

Leghorn, May 23.—Prince Napoleon has arrived here, and was received with enthusiastic acclamations. The town will be illuminated this evening.

GENERAL FOREY'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says General Forey's report estimates the number of French killed and wounded at from 600 to 700, and the force of the enemy at from 15,000 to 18,000 men; but if the account of some of the prisoners is to be believed, the Austrians greatly exceeded that number.

FRENCH IMPERIAL HEAD-QUARTERS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegram:

"Alessandria, Monday Evening.—Yesterday the Emperor attended mass in the Cathedral. His Majesty everywhere receives testimony of public sympathy. His Majesty enjoys perfect health."

FURTHER SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES.

Turin, May 24.—Sardinian official bulletin published to-day:—

"Yesterday evening the enemy pushed forward a reconnoitring party as far as Vorga d'Ales, without, however, any result. At Vercelli, an officer of a Moravian Regiment, named Gruber, has been made prisoner.

"Garibaldi has successfully crossed the Ticino, making many prisoners in the frontier country."

THE HOSTILE FLEETS.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* announces that the Sardinian Government will strictly observe the principles of the protocol of Paris respecting the commerce of neutrals and the interdiction of privateering.

The same official journal states that instructions had been given to the officers of the Sardinian Navy to exempt from the law of capture the Austrian frigate Novari, which is engaged in a voyage of circumnavigation for scientific purposes.

The decision of the Government is reserved as to the capture of Austrian vessels on which an embargo has been laid.

THE ENGLISH FLEET IN THE ADRIATIC.

The Vienna letter of the *Times*, dated 21st inst., says it is rumoured that six English ships of the line had entered the Adriatic.

LORD J. RUSSELL AND LORD PALMERSTON—UNION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The *Daily News* points out that the present majority against Lord Derby and his party, although it is smaller than in the last Parliament, is about to be rendered more solid and practicable by co-operation, and goes on to say that as this involves the cordial concurrence of Lord J. Russell, and Lord Palmerston on Parliamentary Reform and foreign policy, it is important to learn that between these two statesmen a general agreement and explanation has been arrived at, which is calculated to give spirit and unity to the party of which they are the leaders.

THE DERBY CABINET.

The *Advertiser* can state with confidence that the days of the Derby Ministry are numbered. Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell have come to an understanding and the mode by which the ejection of the Derby Ministry is to be brought about is agreed on. A resolution will be brought forward which will practically be a vote of want of confidence, and it will be so worded as to preclude the possibility of any Liberal (without forfeiture of all claim to consistency) voting against it. It is expected to be carried by a majority of fifteen to twenty-five. It will be impossible for the Ministry to remain one hour longer in office.

The *Star*, one of the organs of the Independent Liberals, contains no reference to the reunion and combined operation of the Liberal party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times* says that in consequence of the new organization of Royal Artillery the appointment of a Major General in Ireland has been discontinued.

The *Herald* states the drafts of the International Security Bank of Havanna were returned yesterday, accompanied by instructions that they may be presented again after the arrival of the next mail. Several of the drafts, ranging from sums of £1,000 to £2,000, have passed through the hands of the n[illegible].

The Pope has presented a cameo to the Catholic Bazaar which is being held at Leeds.

The contract for the Australian Mail Service *via* Panama is for seven years. The maximum time for performing the service to and from Melbourne is sixty-five days, exclusive of the transit across the isthmus, but [illegible]

The Antrim Militia, mustering nearly 500 men, arrived in Dublin this forenoon per rail, from Belfast, and proceeded by the Great Southern and Western Railway to Cork, on way to Kinsale, where they are to be stationed.

THE CORN MARKET.

The *Daily News* refers in its city article to the fall at Mark-lane yesterday, which amounted to a reduction of 3s. to 4s. lower per quarter from the prices of Monday, May 10th. The *Times* also reports the reduction to be 3s. to 4s.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Times.)

Neither the intelligence of the fight at Montebello nor of the death of the King of Naples, produced any effect on the English Funds to-day, but some time after the commencement of business a rise took place, in consequence of several purchases on behalf of the public, and the increase in the supply of money in the market. Discounts have again been effected to-day at lower rates. Three months' paper has been negotiated at 3¼ per cent., and six months at five per [illegible] Hamburg on Saturday, notwithstanding the news [illegible] Austrian stock experienced a rise of 1½ per cent. [illegible] been a reaction of ½ per cent. [illegible]

(From the Daily N[illegible] City Article.)

[illegible] Montebello has been attended [illegible] success of the Allies at Montebello [illegible] notwithstanding [illegible] a favourable effect on the English Funds [illegible] speculative animation at the continued and remarkable absence of speculation. The funds closed to-day with a firm appearance [illegible] advance of ⅛ per cent. In other departments of the Stock Exchange business was again also at a stand-still, but general firmness prevails. The discount market is still superabundantly supplied with money, and first class bills up to two months' date are readily taken at 3¼ per cent. or less. In consequence of the difficulty of employing money the London and Westminster Bank has this day announced that their rates of allowance for deposits will henceforth be 2½ per cent. for sums of £100 and upwards, and 2 per cent. for sums below £500. The reduction in the former instance is 1 per cent., and latter ½ per cent. There was no withdrawal of gold from the Bank to-day.

The Africa has brought £329,000 in specie from New York. About £68,000 in gold half imperials have arrived to-day from St. Petersburgh, and is expected to be sent to the Continent. At St. Petersburgh the exchange on London was quoted 33½. Here there are buyers of bills at 32, with no sellers at that price.

FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Tuesday, May 24.

Consols opened steady at the closing quotations of yesterday (91⅝), and advanced to 91⅞, at which price they are now steady and quiet. The Government broker continues his daily purchases. Shares are also quiet, and in some instances have improved in price, but very little business doing. French shares quite inactive; prices nominal.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols for Money	91⅝ ¾
Ditto for Account	91⅝ ¾
New Threes...	90⅝ ¾
NOON.	
Consols for Money	91¾ ⅞
Ditto for Account	91¾ ⅞ ⅞
New Three per Cent.	90¾ ⅞ ¾ ⅞
Bank Stock	219½
Exchequer Bills	22
1, P.M., PRICES.	
Consols for Money	91⅞ 92
Ditto for Account	91¾ ⅞
New Threes...	90⅞ 91
2.15, P.M., PRICES.	
Consols for Money	91⅝ ¾
Ditto for Account	91⅝ ¾
New Threes	90½ ⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols for Money	91¾ ⅞
Ditto for Account	91½ ¾
New Threes...	90⅝ ⅞

London Produce Market, May 24.—Sugar steady; Barbadoes of common quality went rather easier; coffee inactive, no public sales; tea firm, common Congou quoted 14½d. to 14½d.; rice quiet and steady; saltpetre steady; tallow quiet, influenced by good arriving and on way; spot, 54s. 9d.; June, 54s.; August and Sept., 53s. 9d.; Oct. and Dec., 56s.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, May 24.—(Messrs. Morton, Bros. and Maddock's Report.) We have a good attendance at market. Wheat fair sale at fully Friday's prices. Some speculative operators are in the market at a slight concession on Friday's rates, but holders are unwilling to meet them. Flour firm, and better sale. Indian Corn more lookeed after. No change in oats and oatmeal.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 24.—Fair demand. Sales probably 3,000 or 4,000 bales. Market abundantly supplied at Monday's rates. Imports, 21,498; previously, 86,058.

Manchester Trade Report, May 24.—Active business in cloth for the East still continues, but the demand being freely met prices are in favour of buyers. The German houses being still inactive, yarns generally continue to droop, and for their market particularly prices are quite nominal; in fact prices with them is no longer an object. It offers no temptation to business.

Leeds Corn Market, May 24.—Wheat dull, and to sell 1s. lower than Friday, but factors do not press sales. No change in other articles.

Glasgow Iron Market, May 24.—No. 1, 47s. 9d. to 48s.; mixed Nos. warrants, 47s. 6d. to 49s.; mixed. Nos. makers' iron, 47s. 9d. to 48s.; No. 3, 47s. 6d. to 47s. 9d., market drooping; shipped this week, 13,755 tons; corresponding week last year, 11,262.

Cork Butter Market, May 24.—Firsts, 100s; Seconds, 98s.; Thirds, 88s.; Fourths, 75s.; fifths, 60s. Over 1,000 firkins at market.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Tuesday, May 24.

We had a very dull market at the Corn Exchange to-day, and wheat of all qualities was fully 1s. lower than on Friday, whilst barley and oats barely supported the currencies of that day.

Only some trifling retail transactions occurred in Indian corn, and we do not alter our last quotations:—

White Wheat	29s 0d to 31s 0d	Oats, black	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto	28s 0d to 30s 0d	Oatmeal ..	14s 6d to 16s 0d
Barley	17s 0d to 19s 0d	Rapeseed...	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Bakers' flour	16s 0d to 20s 0d
Oats, old	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian Corn,	
Oats	14s 0d to 16s 6d	per 480lb....	30s 0d to 34s 0d

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

We give elsewhere all the despatches relating to the affair at Montebello. The following are the only additional items received:—

"There is no longer any doubt of the fact, that the Austrians had the worst of it at the smart affair which took place the day before yesterday, between Stradella and Voghera. Not only were they driven back in their attempt to gain possession of the village of Montebello, but they have abandoned their position on the hills round Stradella, and placed the Po between them and the French. When an army not only does not retain the positions it held after the battle, but withdraws some fifteen or twenty miles, the retrograde movement cannot be considered as anything but a confession of their having been worsted. The Austrians were under the command of Count Stadion, but the telegraphic despatch says nothing of the loss which the Austrian corps suffered. Rumour sets down their losses at about 4,000 men *hors de combat*—doubtless an exaggeration. The French had to pay dearly for their victory. The return of 500 killed and wounded in yesterday's despatch is considered greatly below the mark. The *Moniteur* this morning adds another hundred—but I shall be surprised if it is at all under one thousand. The loss of officers is fully as great as was rumoured yesterday. Besides General Beuret, who was killed, as I yesterday informed you, three colonels, M. Gayot de Serpane, of the 74th Regiment; M. Meni de Beleford, of the 91st; and M. Conseil Dumasnil, of the 98th, were wounded. One chef de bataillon, M. Duchat, of the 28th, was killed, and two were wounded, Messrs. Lacratelle, of the 84th Foot, and Farassac, of the 17th Battalion of Foot Chasseurs, and the number of men put *hors de combat* will not prove much below 1,000. The Piedmontese cavalry is said to have charged no less than six times, but its losses are not stated."—*Letter from Paris.*

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Globe.)

To-day (Sunday) Prince Jerome, at the head of a large division, principally African arrivals, lands at Leghorn, where a vanguard of some battalions under Coffiniere disembarked on Friday amid the tumultuous shouts of the population. This entrance of the French on the Tuscan territory is pregnant with enduring consequences for the centre of the peninsula. It is quite clear that the full consent of the Tuscans must be had now as *sine quâ non* to future dynastic settlements, and it is utterly hopeless to expect that universal suffrage, or any sort of suffrage, will sanction the return of an Austrian satrap. It is quite possible that before the year 1860 the late kingdom of Etruria, of which Eliza Bacciocchi (Napoleon's sister) was the incumbent, may be spontaneously revived by a plebiscitum or pronunciamento of the whole country, and it would be hard to deal with such an event in mere diplomatic circles.

From Athens, 12th May, we learn that demands had come from Trieste to sanction the hoisting of the Greek flag over Austrian bottoms, and thus foil the French cruisers; but the Greek executive and the Chambers scouted the request, and loud demonstrations were made in favour of the Italian cause, notwithstanding the Bavarian Court and Camarilla.

The spy who was captured (but hung himself) at Crescentino, turned out to be from Hanover, one Lickerman. Old Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, who set the Hapsburghs on their legs at Vienna in 1849, has just died at Agram, banished from court and in disgrace, as I mentioned months ago. It is the old Stuart fate of Wentworth, Earl Strafford. I had occasion a month ago to notice the long audience given at the Palais Royal here by Prince Jerome to General Klapka. That gallant defender of Komorn is among the staff who land this day on the Tuscan territory with the husband of Clotilda.

The papers print a despatch from the Paris Directory to General Buonaparte on the eve of the treaty of Campo Formio, dated 29th Vendemiaire (1797), protesting against the proposed grant of Venice and Dalmatia to the Kaiser, and stating very cogent reasons against such a measure, fatal they say to the existence of a cis-Alpine Republic.

The Italians at Buenos Ayres (by the last mail) came out in great force, 6,000 strong, to commemorate the anniversary of the outbreak at Milan in 1848. At Rio, Monte Video, and in Brazil, the emigrants from Italy are in a great ferment, and talk of rejoining Garibaldi.

Three out of the four French colonels who led the fight at Montebello were among the casualties of the day. General Georges Beuret, who was killed, was prominent in the Crimea, where he gained his [illegible]

Garibaldi, with 4,000 men, holds Arona and the whole shore of the Lago Maggiore. [illegible] had forced [illegible]

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK AND SHARE LIST—May. 24.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
Three Per Cent. Consols	90¼ ½
Ditto for account, 9th June	90¼ ½
New Three per Cent Stock	90¼ ½
Ditto for account, 9th June	90¼
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
National Bank	52¼
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited)	¼
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	3½
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Ballymena Half Shares	20½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	41
Dublin and Kingstown	184
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	50½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal Half Shares	25⅜
Waterford and Limerick	19⅜
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow, six per cent. perpetual, £ paid	11½
[illegible]	9⅜
Dundalk and Enniskillen, five per cent. perpetual	96
Great Southern and Western, four per cent.	96
Ditto for Account	
Waterford and Limerick, six per cent. redeemable	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices close at three o'clock. The next account day for shares will be the 14th May. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK—THIS DAY.

INVESTITURE OF THE Marquis of Downshire as a Knight [illegible]

The installation of the [illegible] [Pat]rick took place this afternoon at three o'clock, in Dublin Castle, [illegible] of the illustrious Order of St. Pa[trick] [illegible] his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant (Grand Master) having appointed a chapter [illegible] his to be held for that purpose. At a quarter to three o'clock [illegible] Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Countess of Eglinton, arrived in a state carriage from the Viceregal Lodge, attended by the Hon. Captain Lindsay, A.D.C., and Captain Wigram. They were escorted by a troop of Dragoons, and as the Viceregal carriage drove into the Upper Castle-yard the troops which were present to receive the Viceregal party presented arms, and the bands struck up the national anthem. The attendance of visitors was exceedingly large, including a number of ladies, who evinced much anxiety to witness so interesting and ancient a ceremonial.

Shortly after two o'clock the Knights Companions, in their mantles, stars, and collars, assembled in the Robing Room, attended by the officers of the order; and at three o'clock they entered the Throne Room, and were severally called over by name by Ulster King of Arms, who was seated in a chair of state, and having made the accustomed reverences, the Knights took their seats at the table according to their respective stalls. His Excellency then commanded Ulster to read the letter authorising the Chapter to be held, and also her Majesty's letter appointing George L'Estrange, Esq., to be Usher of the Black Rod to the order; and that gentleman having subscribed the necessary declaration, was invested with the ribbon and badge of office. The Marquis of Downshire was then introduced by the Gentleman Usher, and Ulster, and, kneeling, received the honour of knighthood with the usual formalities. His lordship then retired. His Excellency hereupon communicated to the chapter that her Majesty had been pleased to nominate Sir Arthur Wills Blundell Sandys Trumbull Windsor Hill, Marquis of Downshire, to be a knight companion of the order, and to command that he be invested with the ribbon and badge. By command of the grand master the two junior knights proceeded to the door and conducted the Marquis of Downshire between them to the right of the chair of state, Ulster bearing the ensigns of the order before them on a velvet cushion, when the declaration appointed by the statute was read to the Marquis by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and his lordship having signed same, it was taken by the Secretary to be placed in the register of the order. His Excellency then, assisted by the two senior knights present, placed the ribbon with the badge over his lordship's right shoulder, pronouncing the admonition: after which Lord Downshire, having been congratulated by his Excellency and brother knights, took his seat at the table. The knight attendant having then called over the names and titles of the knights companions present, each of whom rose as his name was pronounced, the chapter concluded.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Morning Post.)

Paris, Saturday, 7 p.m.—I have seen an official telegraphic despatch which reached Paris to-day from Turin. On the 20th, early in the morning, about 15,000 Austrians attacked the positions taken by General Forey's division, which was strengthened by Sardinian cavalry (about to act on the offensive), at Montebello and Casteggio, half way between Voghera and Stradella, about ten miles to the south of the Po. The Austrian infantry advanced pretty steadily, supported by artillery, whose shot fell short, and did little harm to the allies. The French troops waited, and permitted the enemy to come up almost without firing a shot. The French then made an onward movement, and the Austrians fell into confusion almost immediately. The Sardinian cavalry was ordered to advance, when two Austrian infantry regiments were nearly destroyed. The enemy, repulsed at all points, suffered great loss in their retreat. About 200 prisoners fell into the hands of the allies. The real fighting did not last long, although the allies were engaged five hours before they came to a halt. I am unable, from this telegram, to give you the loss of the allies. Casteggio is the point where an engagement took place in 1800, and was the prelude to the battle of Marengo.

The above is the Sardinian version of the first serious affair. I now give you the French telegraph posted up to-day at the Bourse:—

"Alessandria, May 21.

"The Emperor to the Empress.

"The Austrians have attacked with 15,000 men the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers; they were repulsed by the division of General Forey, which behaved admirably, and carried the village of Montebello, after a desperate combat of four hours. The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by General de Sonnaz, displayed extraordinary energy. We have taken 200 prisoners, among them a colonel. We have had on our side 500 men killed or wounded. This affair reflects the highest honour on General Forey, who displayed the greatest bravery and intelligence. The Austrians have been retreating since yesterday evening."

Another telegraphic despatch says 12,000 Austrians advanced on the morning of yesterday (20th May) from Stradella to Casteggio, near Voghera, on the road to Alessandria. The town repulsed three attacks with energy. Two Piedmontese columns set out to meet the enemy, and brought in prisoners to Voghera. As regards the arrival of the Emperor of Austria at the seat of war, spoken of in the same despatch, the statement seems premature. According to news from Vienna the Emperor was only to leave that city to-day.

The *Patrie* says:—

"The village of Montebello, where the opening feat of arms of this war has just taken place, is the same as that near which Lannes defeated the Austrians on the 9th of June, 1800. It is situated at nine kilometres from Voghera, and near Casteggio, on the road which joins these two towns. In the year 1800 a battle was fought near Casteggio, which was the prelude of Marengo."

The Cent Gardes of the Emperor arrived at Genoa on the 16th.

Count Gyulai has issued a decree, dated Mortara, the 18th inst., establishing a provisional junta for the administration of the province of Lomellina during the absence of the Sardinian authorities.

A letter from Novara of the 14th inst., states that Count Gyulai has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Czermark commander of the town and province of Novara.

The official *Venice Gazette* publishes a notification announcing that all attempts to injure the railway lines, or to cut the telegraphic wires, shall be punished with all the rigour of martial law.

The following order of the day, dated the 17th, has been published at Occimiano, the King of Sardinia's head-quarters:—

"The King has been highly satisfied with the brave conduct of the army in the engagements which have marked the opening of hostilities. The attempts of the enemy against our positions have everywhere met with vigorous resistance. These first advantages are a sure pledge of future glory for our flag. His Majesty, being desirous of duly rewarding those who have particularly distinguished themselves, has been graciously pleased, on the propositions made by the generals commanding the divisions, to confer a number of recompenses."

"The Emperor of the French," says a correspondent of the *Salut Public* of Lyons, "has just given King Victor Emmanuel a proof of his high esteem, by confiding to his command a corps of the French army, which will form the left wing, the Emperor himself commanding the right."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—

"On Monday morning, the 16th, at half-past twelve, the Emperor went on horseback, accompanied by the Major-General and several persons attached to his household, to make a military *reconnaissance*. His Majesty first went to the citadel of Alessandria, which he visited in all its details. The fortress, built in 1728 by Victor Amedée II., is one of the strongest places in Europe. It is a regular hexagon with bastioned fronts. It is defended by several detached works, and is separated from the city by a bridge 200 metres long, with parapets right and left. It offers this particularity, which is perhaps unique in Europe, of cavaliers placed in the bastions and in the middle of the curtains, which give a second range of guns, and cover the immense vaulted storehouses and barracks. In consequence of this arrangement a great number of troops may be quartered with all their supplies and sheltered from either shells or cannon shot. The position of Alessandria, which commands all the south-west of western Italy, had fixed the attention of the Emperor Napoleon I., who caused to be executed round the city, under the direction of General de Chasseloup Laubat, of the engineers, fortifications which cost upwards of 25 millions of francs. 'I consider this place,' he said, 'as the whole of Italy; the rest of the country is an affair of war; this place is one of politics.' As if to justify these words, the Austrians in 1814, caused the fortifications which surrounded the city to be destroyed, leaving only the citadel standing, but the princes of the House of Savoy, faithful to the policy of their ancestors, rebuilt the defences of the place, and latterly some very important works were executed there by Piedmontese engineers. The Emperor, after having gone over the citadel, examined [illegible]

several hours, the Emperor frequently asked for information in Italian from the inhabitants of the country. Bodies of troops were met on the passage of his Majesty; the soldiers were fatigued by a long march, and had their clothes drenched by heavy rain, but at the sight of the Sovereign who had come to share their fatigues and dangers they recovered the gaiety inseparable from the French character, and uttered loud and long-continued hurrahs. The Emperor, after having seen several posts which appeared to be Austrian advanced ones, returned to Alessandria about five o'clock."

I have received a letter from Teheran, dated April 7, which says:—

"The complications of European politics have preoccupied very exclusively for some time past the attention of the Emperor Nesr-Eddin. The sleepiness of the Persian Government has vanished in presence of the actual circumstances of the moment. A rupture between Turkey and Persia is thought to be impending, the pretext being the territorial limitation between the two States, but the real cause is quite other than this. Meanwhile new armaments are in progress, and more could be done but for the dread of displeasing Russia and England. Great activity prevails at the camp of Sultanje, where his Majesty Nesr-Eddin seems disposed to pass a great portion of the fine season. In this camp we find already 100,000 men under arms, much [illegible] camp [illegible] troops, too, than any you find in Asia—well disciplined [illegible] well clothed. The infantry is good, the better [illegible] and weak. The former has been reorganised by [illegible] officers, the latter is still in its barbarous state. [illegible] is a curious circumstance which seems paradoxical, but [illegible] nevertheless borne out by fact, [illegible] troops. These latter are generally beaten by the Russ[ians], who, in turn, are generally beaten, [illegible] with regard to the Pers[ians] [illegible] by the Turks; and, notwithstanding [illegible] Persians meet in battle, the latter are invariably victorious. [illegible] French influence is on the increase at Teheran, and [illegible] the English is on the rapid decline. [illegible] popular here; and, [illegible] very soon supplant British traders in the [illegible] monopoly, if French merchants chose, [illegible] with avidity; Everything French is here sought after [illegible] while of France to rivet more closely the links of the [illegible] Franco-Persian alliance for the benefit which would accrue to both parties. Another occupation of Herat by the Persian troops is talked of. News from Turkistan announces an important victory having [illegible] been gained by the Persians over the banditti and vagabond hordes of Tu[rkomans] [illegible] infesting the provinces."

The sums deposited by subscribers to the loan of 500 millions in excess of the part allotted to them will be refunded by the Treasury on and after the 25th inst. The delivery of the definitive titles will begin on the 25th of June.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Paris, May 22.—The Sardinian cavalry charged the enemy six times, putting them to flight upon Stradella, and forcing them to repass the Po at the bridge of La Stella.

Yesterday, the 21st, General Cialdini with his division, forced the passage of the Sesia, near Vercelli, and repulsed the enemy, who left many prisoners, and a quantity of arms, provisions, and munitions of war.

The Austrians are in full retreat along the whole length of their line.

THE PREPARATIONS OF FRANCE.

Marseilles, May 19, 8.30. p.m.—The Descartes, which has just returned from Genoa, is loading rapidly with gun-limbers and ammunition waggons, to sail to-night or early to-morrow morning. The horses are also shipped at the same time, with their drivers; the gunners appear to have gone in a separate vessel. The Ville de Paris started recently; and several large steamers as well as sailing vessels, which were towed out to sea by steamtugs, left to-day, heavily laden with artillery stores, limbers, waggons, and drivers, train waggons and their conductors, besides supplies of all descriptions. The horses nearly always accompany the limbers and waggons. The grain, forage, flour, wine, and brandy, which are now being shipped, are what have been collected from the Black Sea, Egypt, Algeria, Spain, and France, during the last four months. They have been stored in warehouses in different parts of the town, and give curious evidence as to the veracity of the official declarations, made only a few weeks back, that France was not arming, or preparing for war. The siege fleet is fitting out with hot haste, at Toulon. Independently of screw liners and frigates it is to consist of ten screw gunboats, drawing very little water, and intended to operate in the shallows of the Adriatic. Each is to be armed with a heavy gun working on a pivot, on the fore part of the deck, and behind a semicircular shield of rolled iron plates, stout enough to resist the heaviest shots, and so to protect the men working the gun. The vessels themselves are said to be constructed of iron plates, possessing the same force of resistance, so that they are, in fact, shot-proof floating batteries. It is difficult to ascertain the exact calibre of the pivot guns, but they are believed to be 50-pounders, similar to what have been of late years introduced into the French navy. The equipment of the fleet is proceeding with such rapidity that merchant vessels are left without crews, except the superior officers, or so shorthanded as to be unable to put to sea.

Sporting Intelligence.

ATHLONE STEEPLE-CHASES—Saturday, May 21.

Stewards—John Ennis, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Goodenough; John Longworth, Esq.; John Malone, Esq.; Thomas M. Naghten, Esq.; William Potts, Esq.; John J. Nugent, Esq.; Robert Mooney, Esq.; Christopher Usher, Esq.; Capt. Byam, 59th Regiment; Patrick Grehan, Esq.

Judge—Mr. J. R. Hunter.

The Midland Railway Stakes—A Free Handicap 3 sovs. each, 30 sovs. added. One mile and a-half heats.

Mr. Naghten's Blind Hookey, 8st. 10lb. (Chifney)...	0	1	1
Mr. Naghten's Thomastown, 10st. (Broderick) ...	1	2	3
Mr. Ormsby's Tantadler, aged, 9st. 2lb. (M'Enerny)	2	3	2
Capt. Trench's Ace of Hearts, 9st. 10lb. (Fannin)...	4	4	dr
Mr. O'Ryan's Little Tiney, 9st. 6lb. (J. Wynne) ...	fell	dis	
Lord de Freyne's Little Charley, 8st. 10lb. (Noonan)	fell	dis	

The first heat was won by a length, and the second and thirds by two lengths.

TIPPERARY STEEPLE-CHASES.

Acceptances for the Free Handicap of 4 sovs. each, half forfeit, with 60 sovs. added.

New Broom, 1st.; Blind Harper, 10st. 6lb.; Fairy Hill, 9st. 10lb.; The Mule, 9st. 10lb.; Twilight, 9st. 6lb.; Alma, 9st. 4lb.; Fairy Saint, 8st. 7lb.

The Waterford Hunt.—The generous offer made by the present Marquis of Waterford—presenting the Curraghmore Fox Hounds to the gentry of the county of Waterford who hunted with his noble and lamented brother—will be gratefully accepted, and immediate arrangements are to be made to keep up the excellent pack in a state of efficiency and permanency. To accomplish this, an expense of not less than £800 a-year must be forthcoming, and we are glad to find that the gentry of the county are exerting themselves in such a manner that complete success is anticipated. The Earl of Bessborough has kindly offered not only to pay the sum of £75 yearly which the late Marquis of Waterford contributed to the Kilkenny Hunt Club for the hunting of their country, but has promised to give, in addition, a further sum of £25 annually. The Messrs. Malcolmson have generously signified their intention of subscribing the sum of £100. The gentry, we are sure, will respond to the appeal which is about to be made at a special meeting, already summoned by J. T. Medlycott, Esq., to be held at Waterford, and that the response will be so liberal as to meet the requirements for the ensuing season.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

The Grouse.—The prospects of sportsmen this season are very good, at least in this upland quarter. The old birds are both plentiful and healthy. The snow on the hills, and the cold weather that has prevailed for the last month, have been the means of keeping them a fortnight later in nesting than they would otherwise have been, which will be greatly in favour of the hatching season. Black game, hares, &c., are also plentiful.—*Brechin Advertiser.*

(BY MAGNETIC).

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S—Yesterday.

7th Biennial Stakes.—5 to 4 agst Trumpeter (taken); 7 to 2 agst Highwayman (taken); 4 to 1 agst Cynricus (taken and offered).

Somersetshire Stakes.—6 to 1 agst Orleans (offered); 6 to 1 agst Schism (offered); 7 to 1 agst Sobersides (taken); 100 to 6 agst Hobgoblin (taken).

Oaks.—5 to 4 agst Mayonais (offered); 7 to 1 agst Rosabel (taken); 7 to 1 agst Summerside (taken); 10 to 1 agst Ariadne (offered).

Derby.—9 to 4 agst Promised Land (offered); 9 to 2 agst Musjid (taken and offered); 20 to 1 agst Electric; 20 to 1 agst Trumpeter (taken and offered); 25 to 1 agst Gamester (taken); 30 to 1 agst Enfield (taken); 33 to 1 agst Balnamoon (taken); 36 to 1 agst Marionette (offered); 35 to 1 agst Highwayman; 50 to 1 agst Volcano (taken); 50 to 1 agst Schuloff (taken); 1,000 to 15 agst Bankrupt (taken and offered); 1,000 to 5 agst King of Algiers.

UNIVERSITY FOOT RACES.

The annual foot races took place on Saturday in the College Park, and from the number who attended or the interest which attached to the various events, and the *eclat* with which they come off, are admitted to have been attended with more success than on any previous occasion. There were several thousand spectators, and the number of those who competed for prizes was unusually large. The running and leaping were unusually good, and in the three miles' race in particular the distance was accomplished in a wonderfully short space of time. The fact that, notwithstanding the crowd, order was preserved, and every person had an opportunity of witnessing the races, reflects credit upon the committee who made the arrangements of the day, and the gentlemen who undertook the duties of stewards, and discharged them in a manner satisfactory to all. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—Dropping the foot-ball, J. Stewart; throwing the cricket-ball, P. W. Hastings; flat race of 150 yards, F. J. Moore; putting forty-two lb. weight, J. Stewart; throwing twenty-eight lb. weight backwards, S. Stewart; flat race of 440 yards, W. Enraght; running high jump, J. Stewart; hurdle race of 600 yards over twenty-five flights of hurdles—1st, R. Fennelly; 2nd, F. Moore; running long jump, E. Haughton; hurdle race of 400 yards over fifteen flights of hurdles—1st, J. Roberts; 2nd, J. B. Hamilton; flat race of three miles—1st, W. Enraght; 2nd, F. F. Flynn. The champion's belt was awarded to J. Stewart, Esq.

After a good deal of competition for the recently discovered Venus, the Russian Minister at Rome has succeeded in obtaining the treasure for the sum of 50,000fr.

There will be an election to two open scholarships in Lincoln College, Oxford, on Saturday, June 4.

The next concert of the University of Dublin Choral Society will take place in the hall of Trinity College on Friday evening, the 10th of June.

THE INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer, Pera, Captain T. Jamieson, arrived at Southampton at three p.m., on Friday, having left Alexandria on the 7th inst., Malta on the 11th, and Gibraltar on the 15th. On the outward voyage the Pera experienced strong south-west breezes; homewards she met with headwinds in the Mediterranean, and up the coast, and north-east and north-west winds across the Bay and up Channel.

The Pera brought the China, Manilla, and India mails, also the heavy portion of the Australian and Mauritius mails, amounting in all to 406 boxes, in charge of Mr. U. Ronayne and Mr. Roberts, of the General Post Office, the latter gentleman joining at Malta from the Ripon. The officers in charge had very hard work to get the mails sorted and arranged for their several destinations, having to work from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, and only completed their arduous task at the Needles.

The number of passengers by the Pera was 140, among whom were—From Calcutta, Colonels Purnley, C.B., and Smith, 90th Regiment; Colonel Lowe, C.B., 32nd; Major O'Brien, Captain Barry, 84th; Lieutenant Colonel Yates, R.A.; Major Roe, 60th; all of whom have seen very severe service, some in the Crimea, and the rest in India. Also, Lieutenant Carnegie, of the Bengal Engineers, who was blown up while behav[ing] most gallantly, and had a very narrow escape of [...] From Madras, General Macleod and family [...] From China, Commander Graham, R.N., and Lieut[...] life. R. A. Dillon, R.A. From Sydney, Mr. M[...] From Melbourne, Messrs. Powell, Black, &c. [...]nant Hon. Mr. Wills and family. From Mauri[tius ...]ann. From [...] and Longridge, government engin[eer ...] from Adelaide Captain Burton, the celebrated tr[aveller ...]us, Mr. Sym[...] some wonderful discoveries in [...]. From [...] From Malta, Mr. Arthur An[...]veller, wh[o ...] Aden, of the Peninsular and Ori[ental ...] the inter[...] has made On freight the Pera had [...]derson (r[...] of Africa), not known, 2,322 bale[s ...]ntal C[...] of senna, and 162 p[...] two p[ackages ...] Her Majesty's [...] of silk, 39 b[...] and family were at Gibral[tar ...] packages of [...] specie, value on a coasting [...] sloop Gannet [...] of wool, 25 bags [...]

After b[...]ar, waiting [...] the 12th [...] tour befo[...] and steam yacht Osborne [...] to take the Prince of Wales [...] its return to England [...] from Algesiras on [...] Royal Highness [...] the Prince of Wales [...] afternoon of [...] the officers of the 6th Regiment with his con[...] at dinner, and afterwards drove through the town [to] witness the illuminations, which were most brilliant. The inhabitants of Gibraltar treated the presence of the Prince as the occasion for a continued *fête*, and the streets had been kept gay with flags, &c., for several days, and amateur bands of music have played in different parts of the town.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Gibraltar, departed on the morning of the 13th, in her Majesty's steam frigate Vulture, with his family, for Lisbon, whence they proceed to England [by] the packet.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship [illegible], from Southampton, arrived at Gibraltar on the [1]5th, having been only three days twenty hours hence, being the quickest run on record; the Pera's best run was three days twenty-two hours. In the afternoon his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington and family landed at the Ragged Staff from the Jeddo. His Excellency was received on landing with the usual honours, and afterwards drove to the Convent, where the military and civil officers of the garrison, consuls, merchants, and principal inhabitants had assembled to welcome the newly-appointed Governor.

FRANCE.—FRENCHMEN AND ENGLISHMEN.—THE LOAN.

(From the Correspondent of the Morning Post.)

If the public in England are to form their own opinions on Continental politics by the assertions of certain journals which pretend to instruct them, they will be continually deceived. That many do form their opinions about France from what they read in the journals in question is obvious from the language of Englishmen one meets in Paris. The other day I encountered a gentleman who exclaimed—"Well, I suppose this fellow can't last long" (meaning the Emperor)—"sure to kick up a row whilst he is in Italy. And then he'll get no money for the war. War? Why, the war never can be popular in France; and as for the Italians, they must hate the —— despot." Now, where is all this information obtained? The gentleman who retailed it to me is a man of ordinary reasoning powers and observation, and employs two or three hours every day of his life in reading English newspapers. He is a militiaman, a rifleman, and a deputy-lieutenant, and in every sense of the word a "jolly good fellow." He confesses to hating the French sincerely, partly because they eat frogs, but more particularly because he "dont know exactly why." Militiamen, I have observed, generally talk about soldiering more than those who have made it a profession; so my friend Capt. Hawksbury just now is more amusing than usual. We dined last night at the "*Trois Frères*," when he favoured me with the ideas of Londoners about the Emperor of the French and the expected union of Russia and France to invade England. If this gentleman represents the Cockney politics of the day correctly, there is a wonderful amount of contradiction afloat amongst the 3,000,000 of London. Although the Emperor of the French "can't last;" although France be a bankrupt country, still it appears Napoleon III., unpopular at home, and the French nation beggared, is to invade England! Is it the excellent pale ale of England that produces this muddle? Then how are we exiles from our native land to understand Englishmen at home when they speak about national defences? Hawksbury last night had scarcely got through his bottle of sherry ("none of your French red rot for me, Mr. M."), when he pictured one of the most noble and numerous British armies ever got together. Hawksbury called our coastguard, the Heavy C——, and a variety of militia regiments, "the finest troops in the world, sir;" then a magnificent fleet was animating the Channel, and an army of 100,000 regular troops waiting for the enemy, which he believed the rifle corps alone would dispose of. This was very cheerful, and we parted congratulating each other on the safety of Old England, Hawksbury whistling a snatch of "Rule Britannia" as he proceeded towards Meurice's. This morning my friend makes his appearance, and with a downcast expression says:—"The French army is in better condition than ours, everything in England is neglected—Horse Guards—bad! Upon my honour, I think the French would lick us. You know modern warfare has changed everything, my dear fellow—science, more than pluck, will win the day. Then as to our fleet—can't get men—badly managed—French ships very fine—Cherbourg—upon my soul I don't know how we should get out of it." Hawkesbury then flew into a rage, and again abused the Emperor Napoleon III., who appeared to be the cause of our asserted deficiencies by land and sea, and every evil under the sun. Is this an illustration of England at home? Certainly one sees something like it in the London papers—ignorance, inconsistency, prejudice, and ill-humour. England seems to be chafing in a cage of wounded pride, and determined to quarrel with France. How much better it would be if we did more and said less. Surely whilst all Europe is nothing but a big garrison we ought to have strong fleets and large armies always ready, no matter whether Napoleon or any other Sovereign reigns in France. Better to be always prepared with an efficient regular army and strong fleet, than to talk nonsense about invasion, and riflemen, and militia. I assure you we look supremely ridiculous in the eyes of our neighbours during these periods of panic, which are always followed by the most reckless indifference.

Returning to the determination of some Englishmen not to learn the truth about France, and insisting on being duped, I find few will remember that Napoleon III. is indebted for his throne to the will of his people. He is there, because universal suffrage voted him Emperor of the French. The feeling towards his Majesty can be seen on all public occasions strongly demonstrated, whether in Paris or the provinces. He is always received with an enthusiasm very remarkable for Frenchmen. Of this we had a marked example when he left Paris the other day for Italy, and all along the road up to Marseilles. "Bankrupt France" has just subscribed two milliards three hundred millions for a war loan, whilst only five hundred millions was asked for; and yet some Englishmen insist on saying the war is not popular and that the nation have no faith in the Government. Then it is said Napoleon wants to keep Italy. If so, why does he publicly proclaim to the contrary, and why did the Imperial Government communicate quite the contrary to all the great powers when France declared war? Surely if Napoleon III. intended to avail himself of an inch of the Peninsula, neither he nor his Government need have gone out of the way to make a solemn declaration to the contrary. Beyond the assurances France has given to the world on this subject, I believe I am correct in saying France has pledged Piedmont that Italy shall belong to the Italians, and that France will take no advantage whatever of her victories. Time will correct the errors of those who reason with prejudice, rather than reflect, with the material for arriving at reasonable conclusions. Since I have been in Paris (during the last four years) the following "startling intelligence" has appeared in some London journals:—

"1. The Emperor of the French is fast losing his mind.

"2. He never stirs out without being surrounded by a strong body guard.

"3. The Imperial Prince is blind.

"4. The Imperial Prince is dumb.

"5. The Empress is paralysed.

"6. The Emperor's politics are entirely dictated by Bourse speculations.

"7. Periodically the Emperor is assassinated.

"8. He intends to invade England (about every six months).

"9. France is bankrupt.

"10. 'The present state of things can't last.'

"11. Everything that takes place is 'the beginning of the end.'

"12. Orleanist plots or Legitimist plots always going on, which will soon upset the present dynasty."

Such are a few of the newspaper reports which have graced certain London journals, but only worth remembering as a guide for those who care to know the truth for the future, by estimating the real value of malignant falsehoods still daily propagated.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report to the Emperor from the Minister of Finance:—

"Sire,—I hasten to render an account to your Majesty of the subscription to the loan of 500,000,000f. This operation opened on the 7th, and closed on the 14th inst. at five in the evening, conformably to the programme traced out in the Ministerial decree of the 3d; it closed while a considerable number of persons were still in waiting, who were compelled to retire without being able to subscribe, notwithstanding the zeal displayed by all the clerks employed. The following are the provisional results as yet known to the administration; they cannot differ very materially from the definitive amounts, which I shall hereafter have the honour of laying before your Majesty:—

"The number of subscribers will exceed 525,000, divided as follows:—Paris, 244,129; departments, 28[...],000. For 10f. of rente, 375,000; for larger sums, 150,000.

"The capital subscribed for amounts to 2,[...]07,000,000f., namely:—For Paris, 1,547,000,000f.; for the Departments, about 760,000,000f. For 10f. of rente, 80[...],000f.; for larger sums, [...] 2,227,000,000f. [...] in the coffers [...] The sums deposited amount, with [...] of the Treasury, by way of guarantee, [...] to [...] without reckoning the sums paid by anticipation [...] rente, [...] 230,000,000f. The subscriptions of 10f. of [rente], 80,000,000f., which are exempt from reduction, go little beyond 420,000,000f., so that more than 8-10ths of the loan, [...],000,000f., will have to be divided proportionately among those who have subscribed for larger sums.

"It was your Majesty's desire, by the conditions [of] the present loan, to favour the small capitalists [...] discouraging any class of subscribers; [...] have been completely attained, as [...] without legitimate [...] part, and that part w[...] object will the fi[...] [...] of the sum subscrib[ed ...] which will have his [...]

"Everything, sire, is [...] be a little [...] than manifestation of publ[ic ...] remarkable in this imposing [...] scribers exceeding [...] opinion—the number of subscribers [...] loan, which [...] by more than 215,000 that of the last [...] was itself so extraordinary; the capital sub[scribed ...], which is nearly five times more than the sum asked for; the national character of the capital, which is exclusively of French origin; and the enormous amount of the sum paid [...] in a few days, equalling almost one-half of the [loan], without any perturbation being thereby caused in the ordinary progress of commercial affairs.

"Such results, sire, speak of themselves so loudly that it would be superfluous for me to comment on them at any length. Obtained under existing circumstances, and immediately after food, monetary, commercial, and political crises, which have disturbed the world, and caused the strongest positions to totter, they bring out in strong relief the solidity of our financial system, the wealth of our country, and her power and patriotism. They show to every eye the close union which exists between France and the Emperor, the entire confidence of the nation in the force and wisdom of the Sovereign who presides over its destinies, and the security inspired by the temporary power confided to the firmness and exalted intelligence of the Empress Regent. I am happy in having results of such immense importance to make known to your Majesty.—I am, sire, &c.

"P. MAGNE."

THE NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The *Daily News* gives the following description of Count de Rechberg-Rothenloeven, the successor of Count Buol, in the Foreign Office of the Austrian Emperor:—

"Count Rechberg is a Bavarian. He adopted Austria as his country when he chose his service as affording greater scope and profit for his talents than that of his own small state. The flood of zeal not uncommon to converts and voluntary partisans has not failed to reach him. He has devoted himself body and soul to do the work of his paymaster with the kind of wholesale zeal which distinguished the Scotch freebooters in the ranks of Wallenstein. His foreign origin long impeded his advancement, and it is only since 1848 that he has become a prominent man. With that unflinching boldness which is the conspicuous virtue in his vehement and irascible nature, Count Rechberg escorted Prince Metternich out of Vienna. While vacillating attempts were going on at a compromise with the Revolution he haughtily disdained to participate in what he held to be an ignoble line of policy. But when the vessel of the State began slowly to emerge to sight out of the dissolving smoke-clouds of this terrible conflict, and the resolute figure of the cynical Schwarzenberg was beheld quietly holding the helm in his stern gripe, then by his side was also seen the active little figure of Rechberg. And he stood by his side throughout the whole of his term of office, lending the elaborate and refined point of his pungent nature to the military despotism which was the sum of Schwarzenberg's break-or-yield administration. To all the arbitrary and wanton policy which has impressed an indelible stamp upon the restoration of the house of Hapsburg under the auspices of Prince Schwarzenberg, Count Rechberg has been an active party. It is one of his peculiar characteristics to express intense contempt for all official considerations, and to avow uncompromising hostility to what he styles the pedantry of the bureaucracy—an hostility quite justified, but by which he intends to exculpate the establishment of an absolute executive resting in a hand exempt from all trammels. Absolutist doctrines have been embraced by him as the code of a political profession, and he consistently follows them through all consequences, being from calculation in practice as thorough-going an Ultramontane as the Emperor is from pious conviction. Count Rechberg may, in short, be characterised as a military civilian, and unflinching partisan, recoiling from nothing which can be advantageous to his cause, and commanding a vast fund of agile and pungent activity."

The new minister, Count de Rechberg-Rothenloeven, who quits the presidency of the Frankfort Diet to take the office, was *adlatus* to Marshal Radetzki in 1848 as civil governor of Lombardy, a post analogous to that now held under General Gyulai by Baron de Bulberg.—*Paris Letter.*

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(From the Saturday Review.)

The result of the General Election, particularly as affected by the Irish returns, promises a Parliament even more impracticable and anarchial than the last. Both sides talk vaguely of satisfaction and success; but it is plain that both are equally disappointed. It is but just that Lord Derby's Government should reap the first-fruits of a dissolution hazarded without sufficient reason. They have added to their supporters, but they have not obtained a majority, and the step they have taken may deprive them of the advantages they have hitherto derived from the divisions of the Liberal party. Sore from the annoyances of the hustings and the expenses of the canvass and poll, the Opposition members may cohere for a while through their common irritation; and, in that case, the chances are that the Government will have to retire very early in the coming session. The pretext for unseating them will, no doubt, be settled by the first five or six expectant Ministers who happen to meet in a drawing-room in Chesham-place or Piccadilly. What it will be, is a point not worth the trouble of speculation. Generals like Lord John can always find a ford or bridge over the political Ticino; and it will be surprising if some great success is not rapidly won against enemies whose recent movements in the field of foreign affairs are allowed by themselves to have been unfortunate, and are considered by the rest of the world to have deserved all the ill luck which has befallen them.

Should the Derby Cabinet be turned out, the troubles of the Liberals will then begin. We say nothing of the difficulty of forming an Administration, though no doubt such a difficulty exists, and is admitted by the Liberal reports of Tory overtures to Lord Palmerston. On the whole, however, the chances of effecting some sort of compromise between conflicting pretensions have been improved by the Election, for the most exacting of Whigs will be ashamed to justify the very taunts which have been echoing through the length and breadth of the country. But what degree of support may a Liberal Administration count on receiving? The Opposition newspapers sum up the returns so as to give the Liberals a majority of about fifty, but this result is attained by the simple expedient of reckoning everybody a Liberal who does not expressly style himself a Tory. A much more decisive criterion is furnished by an analysis of the great division in the last Parliament on Lord John Russell's Resolution. This trial of strength has a peculiar value from the numerousness of the attendance and the fewness of absentees. The majority, it will be remembered, was thirty-nine. Now, at the lowest computation, Lord Derby may fairly be considered as having obtained twenty-three seats by the dissolution. Twenty-three thoroughgoing Conservatives have been substituted for twenty-three thoroughgoing Liberals, and twenty-three seats give forty-six votes on a division. Lord John's majority has therefore been destroyed. There still remain, however, the thirty-two Liberals who voted for the second reading of the Government bill, and it may be noted as curious that scarcely one of these gentlemen has lost his seat. Let us set them all down to the credit of the Liberal party, to which they ostensibly belong, and they will give the real measure of the majority on which a Liberal Administration will have to depend. Surely this is the sort of staff which, like the reed of Scripture, will break in the hand and rend the shoulder; and, under such circumstances, the closest union among all sections of Liberals will be of the first necessity. How shall one sufficiently compassionate the situation of a Whig Government which holds office at the pleasure of thirty and odd adherents, of whose dispositions nothing certain is known except that they deserted the confederated Liberals in the greatest and most elaborately prepared political demonstrations which has been made during the last ten years? The painful experiences which Lord Derby has recently undergone will be more than matched by the sufferings of a Ministry which, before it can make head against a perfectly undivided Opposition, will have to reckon with the candour of Mr. Horsman, the jealousy of several more than ordinarily suspicious small-borough members, and the strong Austrian sympathies of those eminent Liberals, Mr. Bowyer and his Roman Catholic following.

While the Liberal newspapers are comforting themselves by easy assumptions, consolations of a different character are passed about in the conversation of Liberal politicians. The majority, they say, is cut down to half its former amount, but the half is better than the whole. All the miscarriages of the last two sessions were caused by the consciousness of superabundant strength. In presence of an enemy so powerful as the party now in office, our leaders will waive their differences. Lord John will cease to manœuvre, and Lord Palmerston to be indiscreet. And doubtless there is some truth in this. Should Lord Derby be turned out, it will be on some plea more [respec]table than the "dodge" which was fatal to the last [...] Radical, and no speech will be delivered in the [...] ceeding debate so [...] as Lord Palmerston's demonstration of the impossibility of a dissolution [...] But the [...] as we have said, will not come till the Ministry is once formed. Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell will still be the same statesmen who quarrelled when they were much less on an equality than they are at present. One of them will be as much wedded as ever to a policy of surprises, and the other as far as ever from understanding that, if there is a time to laugh, there is also a time to be serious. It must be remembered that the most memorable escapades of the two Whig leaders were perpetrated in Parliaments still more difficult to control than the one now assembling. The House of Commons in which Lord Palmerston turned out Lord John Russell, and the House of Commons in which Lord John Russell turned out Lord Aberdeen, [had] no true Liberal majority of any kind. A [...] included with opinions still unfixed and sympathies [...] third party, missed, held the balance between [...] still [...] the Opposition.

If Mr. Disraeli has [...] the Gov[ernment ...] and of the Speaker[...] take [...] stronger [...] his place on the left hand [...] will lead a regular Opposition [more syst]ematically than that which followed Sir Robert Peel in the interval between his two Administrations. But we will not insult him by supposing that he will imitate the organised hypocrisy which once revolted his fine moral susceptibilities. Instead of slowly sapping the credit of his opponents by at once exposing and correcting their mistakes, he will adopt the manlier and sincerer course of allying himself with successive sections of Liberal malcontents. He will taunt the Government with their short-comings in Reform, satirize them for being as Conservative as himself, and do his best to force them into Radical compromises. It is true that this is not exactly the lesson which the general election teaches. The most considerable Conservative losses occurred through the confusion of mind into which the reforming policy of Lord Derby's Government had thrown its supporters; and the greatest Conservative triumphs are attributable to the detestation which Mr. Bright's peculiar county [...] towards Mr. Bright and his creed. But Mr. Disraeli is above considerations of expediency. He is before the nation as a straightforward Reformer, and his motto is "in for a penny in for a pound."

LOUIS KOSSUTH ON THE WAR.

A meeting was held in the London Tavern on Friday night, with a view to stimulate the Government in favour of strict neutrality. The Lord Mayor presided. As many as could get into the hall having been admitted the policemen on duty had to restrain crowds from entering, who afterwards made their appearance. The main feature of the meeting was a speech of M. Kossuth, who, perceiving a tendency in our rulers to take sides with Austria, made his appearance to ask an English assembly to decide for absolute neutrality. The speaker remarked that no fear could be entertained of England being attacked by either of the belligerents. England would be safe enough if she did not herself interfere. Then, even if assailed, that was no reason why she should cease to be neutral as far as the war was concerned, though it might be a very good reason why she should defend her own. In such a case England would not have a question of neutrality before her, but a question of aggression. The object of such remarks was to show that it was easy for this country to observe neutrality; but he remarked that he was alarmed at certain indications of the British Government, which did not appear to accord with the Queen's proclamation. M. Kossuth went on to speak against the Imperial Government of Francis Joseph, and to take a favourable view of the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, for it afforded, in his estimation, an opportunity by which the sons of freedom in Italy might profit.

The motion submitted to the meeting was for neutrality, pure and simple, strict and impartial, and it was carried unanimously.

The Ticino, crossed the other day by the Austrian troops, takes its rise in the Swiss Alps, at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, flows southward, crosses Lago Maggiore, separates the Sardinian States from Venetian-Lombardy, and falls into the river Po near Padua. It is navigable for a length of 279 kilom. On its banks Hannibal gained his first victories in Italy. Here, in the year 218 B.C., he defeated P. Scipio. On the 31st of May, 1805, nearly 54 years ago, the French and Austrians fought a battle on this river.—*The Builder.*

GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.

LONDON, 21st May, 1859.—A general meeting of the proprietors of the Great Northern and Western Railway of Ireland was held at one o'clock this day, in the company's offices, Parliament-street, Westminster, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of sanctioning an agreement between it and the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company as to the working by the latter company of the traffic of this company's line of railway, in pursuance of the provisions of the Great Northern and Western Railway of Ireland Acts, 1857 and 1858.

The Earl of Lucan, chairman of the company, in the chair.

Mr. Benjamin Room, secretary of the company, having read the advertisement convening the meeting, and

The Earl of Lucan having briefly explained the nature of the agreement,

The Marquis of Sligo proposed, and Lord Crofton seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

"That the agreement between this company and the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company, for working by the latter company of the traffic of this company's line of railway, in pursuance of the provisions of the Great Northern and Western Railway of Ireland Acts, 1857 and 1858, now taken as read, be approved and sanctioned, and that the seal of the company be affixed thereto."

The proceedings then terminated.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUSPECTED POISONING.—A farmer, named Richard Dickson, living at Ballymully, near Moneymore, narrowly escaped being poisoned by eating some oaten bread, shortly after partaking of which he was seized with violent pains and burning of the throat. Whilst a messenger was despatched for a doctor a woman of the neighbourhood administered a dose of melted butter to Dickson, which caused him to discharge his stomach. On the doctor's arrival he stated his conviction that poison had been given to Dickson. Suspicion was attached to his daughter, who, it is stated, is anxious to marry, and possess herself of her father's farm. She has, we understand, been committed for trial.—*Coleraine Chronicle.*

ACCIDENTS.—On Friday, in Belfast, a young woman, named Catherine Ennis, had one of her arms severely lacerated by being caught in a portion of the machinery in a flax-spinning mill where she was employed.—The same day a child, aged three years, whose parents reside in Brown's-row, was left alone in the house by her mother for a short time, and on the return of the latter the child's clothes were found to be on fire, and the poor little creature was severely burned.—*Banner of Ulster.*

A new post-office has been established at Cranagh, to be served from Gortin, from which town it is distant seven miles.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, ARMAGH.—Mr. M'Carthy, the architect of the new Cathedral, was here on Friday, professionally, with the plans of roofing, glazing, and ceiling of this magnificent building, which promises to be such an ornament to this ancient city, so celebrated for its ecclesiastical architecture in olden time. The Roman Catholics certainly surpass all others in the grand secret of raising funds for this and similar purposes. To think that, when they commenced this building, there was not a single shilling in hands, and that already upwards of £30,000 has been expended upon it—every claim against the managing committee paid off, and a considerable sum in hands to meet the new contract—however we may differ from them on doctrinal points, we must admit the sincerity and devotion, under surpassing difficulties, which pervade all [ranks and classes], but particularly the poorer ones, in their desire to do honour to their religion, and the cheerfulness with which they subscribe towards all purposes of this kind; it is incredible the amount that is daily remitted from the Roman Catholics in America, Canada, California, and other places by their collectors; and each new project seems to have obliterated what they have done for those that went before it. This Cathedral is indebted to our absent countrymen for many thousands; and, we believe, the Rev. Mr. Crinean, late R.C.C. here, is at present in California, and intends to proceed to Cuba, and other rich Catholic countries, and Australia, before his return.—*Armagh Guardian.*

THE WEATHER.—We have not had such oppressively warm weather in the month of May for many years. On Tuesday last the thermometer stood at 73 degrees in the shade—a temperature almost as high as might be expected in July or August. The long continuance of dry weather is beginning to tell on the crops. Wheat is suffering as much as any of the cereals for want of rain, and the grass lands are becoming perfectly red on elevated situations.—*Downpatrick Recorder.*

ROBBERY OF £400.—A few evenings ago a pig-jobber was robbed of £400, under the following circumstances:—He had arrived in Dungarvan, from Youghal, by the evening car, having in his possession, when starting, bank notes for £400. His only travelling companion was a middle-aged, plainly-dressed man, who sat with him on the same side of the car. At Dungarvan the pig-jobber got off and went into a public-house to refresh himself, but when looking for the money to pay his score he found, to his astonishment that the £400, with exception of a half note for £50 were abstracted from his pocket. He at once suspected the fellow-traveller, who had been observed going round a few minutes before to the stables at the rere of the public-house. The police were called in and search was made. The travelling companion was arrested and examined, but only three one pound notes were found on his person. The police next proceeded to the stables, and turning up the hay thrown under the manger, discovered the other half of the £50 note which remained in the pig-jobber's pocket. The travelling companion was remanded until the affair should be further investigated, but up to the present, we understand, no clue has been got to the last £350.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

At Naples the public show considerable ingenuity in the matter of passports. When they suspect the applicant to be an embryo soldier for Piedmont, they ask him a deposit of 200 ducats, "to be reimbursed when [illegible]."

LIMERICK ELECTION HOMICIDES.

LIMERICK, SATURDAY EVENING.—The Coroner and jurors having assembled, the investigation was proceeded with.

The first witness called was John Tiernan, who being sworn and examined by Mr. Fagan, deposed—I am a constable of police. Was in Broad-street the evening of the day of polling. Was in charge of seven men at Verlin's shop, corner of Broad-street. A large crowd, with Major Gavin, M.P., at their head, passed down Broad-street. When they arrived at Gamble's house they attacked it with stones. The crowd extended from the top of Broad-street to the bridge. Thinks the number in the crowd was 2,000 or 3,000. After that he and his party were pelted with stones, from the corner of Peacock's [...] Gamble's. Heard some of the men say "We will [be ki]lled." The mob could hear the expression. The mob from three different points made a rush upon them, which obliged him and party to retire to Verlin's house. As soon as he ventured to look from the door he was struck with stones. [Deponent showed the stones.] Could identify one man who threw at him. Verlin's door was then closed, and a few minutes after heard shots.

At this stage of the proceedings,

Mr. Fagan, on the part of the Crown, stated that he had now produced all the evidence which the city police had been able to collect. It was true that a class of witnesses remained unexamined, who, of all others, could best relate the circumstances under which the firing took place; he meant the police party commanded by Mr. O'Reilly. It had transpired that the shots proceeded from that party. They had been, to a certain extent, criminated by the evidence, and he (Mr. Fagan) must not make them witnesses either for the purpose of criminating or exculpating themselves by their own testimony. He regretted that, up to the present, no witness had been found who saw Clohessy or M'Namara fall before their admission to the hospital, or who could in any manner connect their death with the firing. He was now ready to examine any persons who might present themselves having faith-worthy evidence to give.

Mr. Barry, counsel for the next of kin, vehemently denounced the city police for not collecting further evidence, and stigmatised the proceedings as a solemn farce and sham.

At the wish of the jury, a respectable inhabitant of Broad-street, William Clanchy, who was seen in court, was called, and, being sworn and examined by Mr. Barry, deposed as follows:—Lives in Water-gate, off Broad-street. Was in Broad-street the evening of the election. When Major Gavin, M.P., passed, it was about six o'clock. He observed in the street a great number of people, who were excited and throwing stones at Gamble's house. The crowd was not impassable, though great. A quarter of an hour after he went into his own house. The people were running through Water-gate as if alarmed. He then left his house for Broad-street. Saw the police drawn in line across the street. He raised his stick towards the police, and asked them not to fire. Their guns were levelled, as if intending to do so. Before he had well spoken three shots were fired, and in rapid succession. He was between the mob and police when they were firing. Shortly after the first shots, about seven seconds, there was a dropping fire. Heard some one cry out, "There is a man shot." Looked, and saw a man stagger near Verlin's corner. The street was clear, or he could not have seen so far. After staggering the man fell from his view towards the Charlotte's-quay side of bridge. If any one said there was a dense crowd when the firing took place, it would not be true. Some of the police fired high, some low. The shot upon the projecting sign-board came from some policeman, in whose way he (Clanchy) was, and who wished to avoid shooting him. The police who fired across the bridge fired with precision of aim. The police then faced round from the bridge and presented arms up the street, as though intending to fire. Went to Mr. Bell, R.M., and asked him not to fire upon the people. Mr. Bell replied, "Will you undertake to quiet them?" He said, "Yes, sir, if you give me twenty minutes I will clear the streets." Mr. Bell then said, "I will read the Riot Act, and give you half an hour." Mr. Bell then took off his hat and a card from his pocket, and read the Riot Act. Witness and another person went up the street and got the people to clear off. Could not swear when he came on. of Watergate whether or not the lives of the police were in danger. Saw nothing at that time to indicate danger.

To Mr. Exham—If he had been there before the first firing thinks it would not have taken place, for he knew Mr. Bell.

Mr. Exham to witness—Indeed I believe you, for few men are capable of so much coolness and courage as that which you exhibited.

Mr. Barry—And I, too, agree in that opinion.

Examination continued—Heard no order given to fire. Did not see any man re-load after the first shots. There was not a crowd before the police when they fired, for if there was the firing would have told more fatally. The people had escaped into the lanes and shops. The stones thrown were not only large enough to break windows, but cut heads.

To Mr. Murphy, Barrister—Said to Mr. Bell, R.M. "If there is an investigation in this case call on me, and I shall state that you acted with great forbearance." Did not add that he and his men were treated brutally. Could not have said this, as he did not see anything which would enable him to say so. His opinion as to Mr. Bell's forbearance did not apply to the entire transaction. From the attitude of the police, when he asked Mr. Bell not to allow them to fire, he was certain they were about to do so. His gratitude to Mr. Bell was because of his having given him time to clear the streets, and for restraining the men from firing. Knows Mr. Bell a long time. As far as he knows, he is a man of great forbearance and courtesy of manner. From experience of him in that relation, believes him to be a very upright magistrate. Has seen Mr. Bell acting as magistrate at previous elections, and noticed him to be extremely forbearing. The police were more anxious to fire than he to order.

The next witness was Michael Murphy, who deposed to having heard shots fired, and seen the boy Clohessy, one of the deceased, fall at the corner of the Englishtown side of the bridge.

David Quin sworn—Deposed that he lives in Broad-street, same side as Gamble's house. Was in his house when Major Gavin passed with the crowd. Saw stones thrown at Gamble's. Crowd chiefly composed of boys and girls. Thirty or forty were throwing stones. Could not say if there were a thousand. Saw a boy arrested by the police officer. Stones were then thrown at the police. The police charged. The people dispersed. Was inside his own door when the firing took place. Thought they were firing blank, and not ball cartridge. Immediately before there were not five people in the street. Saw Mr. Bell charge down the street. Saw ten times more provocation given before—for instance, in the election of 1852—and no firing.

To Mr. Murphy—All the doors in the street were closed before the firing. They close their doors at other times, such as holidays, when they expect a row.

The inquiry, after the examination of this witness, was adjourned to Monday.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—MONDAY, MAY 23.

Ryan v. Malcolmson and others.

This case, the particulars of which appeared in the IRISH TIMES of Saturday last, was resumed yesterday at the sitting of the Court, and terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff on the fourth count. Damages, £283 5s. 9d.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. O'Hagan, Q.C., Sullivan, Q.C., and John O'Hagan. Attorney, Mr. Mooney. For the defendant, Messrs. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., Harris, Q.C., and Regan. Attorney, Mr. Whitestone.

Johnstone v. Monks.

ORAL SLANDER.—The action in this case was instituted to recover damages for oral slander, and the damages were laid at £100. The plaintiff is a tailor by trade, and the defendant the proprietor of a public house in Essex-street. The alleged slander was uttered on the 28th of February last, in defendant's house, where the members of a Tontine Society assemble, of which the plaintiff is a steward. The words were alleged to have been spoken in the presence of the chairman of the society, and also some other members. They were,—"Do you know that you are in the company of a robber?" (meaning plaintiff) "he is the biggest robber in Dublin. I can prove it, for he robbed me." The plaintiff deposed that the defendant subsequently added—"Go out of my house; you common robber." The defence was a traverse of the slanderous words complained of; and, secondly, that they were not spoken in the defamatory sense imputed. The plaintiff, on cross-examination, swore that he did not call defendant a robber, for that he was incapable of making use of such an expression. It was the opinion of the plaintiff that the parties present were sober at the time, as they could not fill their respective offices in connexion with the Tontine Societies if they were otherwise.

At seven o'clock the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. M'Kenna; Attorney, Mr. Parsons. For the defendant—Mr. Curran and Mr. Sidney; Attorney, Mr. Ennis.

ENGLISH LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS—LONDON, MAY 20.

(Before Mr. Justice Erle.)

ALLEGED DISOBEDIENCE TO A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Ex parte James M'Donnell; in re Mary Anne M'Donnell.

This case, which has been reported already, was specially appointed for argument to-day, at the private residence of Mr. Justice Erle, in Park-crescent, Regent's Park.

Mr. Cook Evans (with Mr. Leonard, from the office of Messrs. Graham and Lyde) appeared in support of the application; and Mr. Archibald (with Mr. F. R. Ward, an attorney,) for the defendants, the Rev. W. W. Roberts, a Roman Catholic priest, and Mrs. M'Carthy, schoolmistress of the Roman Catholic School, York-street, Westminster.

The present application was for a warrant to be issued against the defendants for contempt of Court, on the ground that the return made to the writ of *habeas corpus* was false in substance and insufficient in law.

On the present occasion the whole case was gone into, and his lordship was occupied nearly two hours in discussing the question involved.

Mr. C. Evans, in support of his application for a warrant to be issued against the defendants, proceeded to read the affidavit of James M'Donnell and Ann, his present wife. A letter was also read written by the child to her father after she was lost sight of, stating that she was very happy and begging him to leave her where she was, for she was happier than when she was at home. She expressed her sorrow that her brother and sister were going to a Protestant school. She also declared that it was not Father Roberts that took her away, and requested her father not to go to law or take any other trouble about her. The learned counsel remarked that it was quite clear that this letter hrd been dictated to the child. The affidavit further stated that other inquiries had been made, and it was believed that the child had been secreted. The father and his wife and a Mrs. Williams, residing in the same house, made an affidavit yesterday, in which any beating of the child was denied, and set forth that, except on the 4th of April, her father never beat her, and he did so then because she had gone to the Roman Catholic school. Mrs. Williams proved that the child had been treated with great kindness by her father and stepmother. Mrs. Williams confirmed the statement as to the interview with Mr. Roberts, when Mrs. M'Donnell demanded the child. When Mrs. M'Donnell left and fetched her husband, she waited outside, and the child did not leave; and when the father went for her, she was not to be found. James M'Donnell denied any beating until the 4th of April, and it was of a nature which might have been inflicted on a child of four or five years old. He also stated that up to March last the child was a good and obedient child. An alteration then took place in her conduct; Mr. Roberts told him that if he would allow her to attend his school, he would push her forward, and get her to be a pupil teacher. He denied that he had ever threatened to kill her, and denied that he had any intention of beating her. On these affidavits he (Mr. Cook Evans) asked the court for a warrant. There was abundant evidence to prove that the parties had conspired to keep the child from her father, which was an offence both by statute and common law, she being under the age of sixteen, and if this was was an indictment for abduction he should contend that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. The learned counsel cited the case of the King v. Winter (5 Term Reports), to show the insufficiency of the return.

Mr. Archibald, on the part of the defendants, contended that the return was full and satisfactory, and that the mere fact of the child having been seen in the case of Mr. Roberts did not compel him to make inquiries where she was, unless the writ was in the nature of a mandamus; and with regard to the affidavit of Mrs. Williams it was consistent that the child might have left the school without her seeing her. The learned counsel read an affidavit of Mr. Roberts, manager of the school, stating that Mary Ann M'Donnell attended for twelve months, and on her leaving he applied to her father to allow her to return, who at first promised to do so; that Mrs. M'Donnell, on the 4th of April, came to the school and was about to use force to remove her, when he desired her to fetch the child's father. He left and did not see the child's father when he called, and about four o'clock the child was having tea with Mrs. Bonner. From the time he left the school on the 5th of April the child had not been in his custody or under his control. Mrs. M'Carthy made an affidavit, as did also two girls in the school, as to the alleged threats by the father to kill her, and that she was afraid to go home.

Mr. Cook Evans, in reply, urged that the affidavit of Mr. Roberts supported his case, as the child had been clearly seen about four o'clock on the 5th of April, which was some hours after she was denied; and although she was not in their possession, she was evidently under their control, and therefore the court was disobeyed; and he prayed that a warrant might be issued.

Mr. Justice Earl said if he was called upon to give a formal judgment he was bound to say that the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* was insufficient. The affidavits on which the writ had been issued showed that the natural right of the father to the custody of his child had been violated, that his child had been taken in direct violation of his paternal authority, and a grievous wrong had thereby been perpetrated. There had no doubt been mental influence and persuasion used towards the child, which was an aggravation of the offence. From the facts before him he (Mr. Justice Erle) drew the inference that the influence still continued; though the child might not now be under the direct control of Mr. Roberts, still she was detained, it would seem, with his knowledge. The violation of the rights of the father was Mr. Roberts detaining the child when demanded by Mrs. M'Donnell, and its being now detaining with his sanction, although it was his duty to have sided the father in obtaining possession of the child. Considering, however, the important question involved, he should be glad to have the opinion of the full court upon the matter. He should, however, express his opinion that the return was unsatisfactory, and a warrant could be ordered, but not enforced, if Mr. Roberts would undertake to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench on a day to be named by the other side.

Mr. Ward asked whether Mrs. M'Carthy need appear?

Mr. Justice Erle thought that, as Mr. Roberts was evidently the governing mind in the matter, his attendance would be sufficient, but an undertaking must be given for his appearance.

Mr. Ward said he could not give an undertaking without consulting Mr. Roberts.

His Lordship said, in consequence of that statement, he should order a warrant, with the understanding that it was not to be enforced if the required undertaking was given.

The warrant, as ordered, will remain in abeyance, provided the undertaking is given for Mr. Roberts, until the ensuing term, when the subject will be brought before the Court of Queen's Bench.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

ROBBERY.—Mary Ryan was brought before the bench, charged with stealing a cloth jacket, value 9s. 6d., from the shop door of Messrs. Shaw and Co., haberdashers, South Great George's-street. An assistant in the establishment deposed that he saw the prisoner loitering for some time about the shop-door, and having satisfied herself that no eye was upon her she stole the article in question, which had been hanging outside. Seeing the case was a hopeless one, she wisely abandoned all idea at defence, and pleaded guilty. She was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Grangegorman Penitentiary for six calendar months.

ANOTHER "SHOPLIFTER."—Eliza Tyrrell was brought up in custody of the police, charged by a shopman in the establishment of Messrs. Pim and Co., of South Great George's-street, with attempting to steal a large shawl on the 21st ult., the property of his employers. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that the prisoner came into the shop on pretence of purchasing some shawls. She carefully examined a number of them, and seemed not to approve of any. She made some very suspicious movements as she was about to leave the shop, which caused the shopman to take a survey of the goods. He instantly missed the shawl in question, and found it concealed under a chair, where he alleged the prisoner had placed it for the purpose of stealing it.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed for six calendar months.

Three men named respectively Thomas Wilkinson, William Keegan, and James Loftus, were brought up in custody of the police, on a charge of breaking glass yesterday morning in the window of Mr. White's pawnbroking establishment, 13 and 14, Upper Exchange-street, with the alleged intention of abstracting therefrom jewellery and other articles which were stored in the window. A man named Francis Tracy deposed that between four and five o'clock yesterday morning in Upper Exchange-street, he saw the prisoner Wilkinson, who was in company with the other two prisoners, standing up on the bars of Mr. White's window with his hand through a broken pane of glass, and that he apparently pulled something out, which he threw to his accomplices. The lamplighter gave an alarm by calling for the police, on which the three accused men ran away, but subsequently returned, as the witness deposed, and renewed their operations at the window. A policeman then appeared, but when the prisoners perceived him they each ran in different directions. He selected the prisoner Wilkinson, whom he arrested in a yard in Ship-street, after an animated chase. The other two men were subsequently arrested in Kennedy's-lane.

His Worship decided on remanding the case.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—MONDAY, MAY 23.

A RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.—A youth named Bloomer, an indentured apprentice, was charged with absconding from his master, Mr. Henry Bennett, of South Great George's-street, on the 18th inst. It was stated he enlisted at the Aldborough Barracks, but, on examination before the doctor, was rejected in consequence of some defect in his visual organs.

He was ordered to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

Alexander M'Daniel was ordered to find bail or be imprisoned for fourteen days for being riotous and disorderly at Cumberland-street on Sunday last, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, and for also having threatened to deprive his better half of her life.

CAPEL-STREET POLICE OFFICE, MONDAY, MAY 23.

PICKING POCKETS.—A woman who gave her name as Jane Honeybrooke was charged by Mrs. Bridget White, of 22, Liffey-street, with picking her pocket of five shillings on Saturday night last in Moore-street. The prosecutrix stated that she was walking through Moore-street in company with her daughter, when the prisoner rubbed up close to her, and before she had time "to turn round about," abstracted five shillings from her pocket.

The prisoner was sent for trial to City Sessions.

ASSAULT.—Fanny Savage, an unamiable looking personage, was charged with assaulting one Mrs. Donohoe at Charles-street on Saturday evening last. The prisoner is stated first to have used very violent language, then to have threatened to smash the nose on complainant's countenance, and her passion having reached the boiling point, she is alleged to have assaulted complainant, and also to have broken sundry panes of glass in the complainant's abode. The case was remanded.

A COMPLIMENTARY REMINISCENCE.—The Genoese just now show a keen memory. They have discovered that a seat in the Cabinet is held by a certain post captain, who in 1849 commanded her Majesty's ship Vengeance, moored in their harbour; he was an earl and a Tory, and he volunteered to open fire on their town just after the disaster at Novara. The letter of General Avezzana, in reply to his lordship's threat, is reprinted—it is to the effect that "the British Government might put men of rank in command of ships, but would do better by putting men of sense." This man of sense was (having been post captain) made Postmaster-General at Lord Derby's first accession to office, and Lord Hardwicke now holds the Privy Seal. It appears that he is proud of his Genoese exploit, as the historian Alison's new and *last* volume, just out, recounts the Genoese affair as of European importance, actually printing the Avezzana sarcasm, "at his lordship's request."—*Globe.*

FLAX CULTURE.—The merry month of May is fast waning to its close, and still the latest fields of flax are unfinished. In the present state of feeling among the Irish farmers, the prospect of war prices for grain, and the lack of enterprise as to flax culture, it could hardly have been expected that the breadth of that crop would reach the usual extent this season, but the recent unfavourable weather for the sowing of flax, irrespective of all other influences, has been especially fatal to the culture, and some hundreds of acres previously intended for the growth of fibre will be sown in turnips. Flax-seed has fallen in value to a point far below the first cost of the article in Riga, and serious losses will be sustained by many of the importers. Taking the estimate of this year's area from the quantities of seed sold to farmers, we would say that the entire extent of Ireland's crop will not be equal to that of the last season even in Ulster, the stronghold of home culture.—*Northern Whig.*

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of William James Chaplin, Esq., of 2, Hyde Park Gardens, was proved in London on the 17th of May; the personalty was sworn under £180,000. After payment of a few legacies, amounting to about £1,200, he has left his property to his widow and his eight sons and six daughters. Miss Jane Clarke, the court milliner.—The will and codicil of Miss Jane Clarke, of 170, Regent-street, and of Bold-street, Liverpool, was proved in London, and the effects were sworn under £45,000. The charitable bequests amount to £1,700. Bequeaths to the National Gallery an original oil painting, "the Blind Beggar," by Dyckmans, of Antwerp, formerly belonging to Leopold Redpath, and sold with his effects and paintings at Christie's, and bequeaths to the British Museum a vase by Benvenuto Cellini.—*Illustrated London News.*

A CONGREGATION TO THE RESCUE!—During Divine service on Sunday se'nnight, in the parish of Westonsoyland, the policeman of the village, William Wiltshire, was detected burglariously breaking into the house of the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Dawkins. Suspicions having been aroused by numerous little thefts continually occurring, young Mr. Dawkins, a local paper relates, had taken up his position inside the house, and the burglar entering fired off his signal gun, and the congregation promptly came to the rescue, and assisted to secure the entrapped officer, in whose pockets were discovered several wires, crooked at the end, a file, a pair of pliers, and a bunch of twenty keys, all useful for housebreaking.

TWIN CHICKENS.—A most remarkable brood of chickens has just been produced to a poor woman residing in Bucks. She placed eight eggs for hatching, and in process of time the eight eggs produced sixteen birds. We have it upon the best authority, that of the parish priest, and it forms one of the most singular instances of twin birth perhaps in the records of natural history.—*Tyrawly Herald.*

Dramatic, Musical, and Literary.

The concert on Friday evening, at the Antient Concerts, will be one of no ordinary attraction, two of the greatest living instrumentalists being engaged for the occasion—viz., Charles Halle and Joseph Joachim. The programme includes Beethoven's lovely sonata for piano-forte and violin, dedicated to Kreutser, a work so replete with melody, and so exquisitely treated in its disposition between the two instruments, as to be the delight of all lovers of classical music. Halle and Joachim's playing of this celebrated sonata is reported to be as near absolute perfection as it is possible to conceive. Miss Cruise and Mr. Richard Smith will lend their valuable aid in the vocal department of the concert.

A grand morning performance of "Il Trovatore", has been announced for Friday next at the Italian Opera, Drury-lane, with an unprecedentedly powerful cast.

On to-night (Tuesday), at Covent-garden, "Rigoletto," will be produced with a cast, including Lotti, Didiée, Ronconi, Mario, Tagliafico, Rossi, and Polonini.

The Handel commemorative festival at the Crystal Palace will last three days, the 20th, 22nd, and 24th of June. Tickets will be issued at five shillings each for each of the three days, and seats will be provided with an access entirely separate from that to the reserved seats and stalls.

Last night (Monday), Beethoven's grand choral symphony, with an orchestra and choir of 800 performers, was produced at St. James's Hall, London.

On last night Mr. Mason Jones delivered an oration on Edmund Burke in Willis's Rooms London. Mr. Jones's oratorical powers are highly spoken of; and, doubtless, while the novelty exists, he will make it pay.

A bookseller at Berlin, M. Pertz, has just discovered the manuscript journal of two Genoese navigators, Theodosio Doria and Ugolino Vivaldi, who in 1296, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, 207 years before Vasco de Gama.

The ex-Home Minister of France, De Langle, now keeper of the Great Seal, before quitting *l'Interieur*, sent a gift of 5,000f. to the Paris Literary Fund, which is managed with simple machinery, and does great service.

A large and handsome volume has just been published by Amyot, in Paris, containing a complete collection of the treaties, conventions, and diplomatic acts, concerning Austria and Italy, from 1703 up to the present. The volume also contains all the diplomatic documents and papers, justificatory and illustrative of the present Italian question.

AMERICAN STEAMERS AND FRENCH TONNAGE DUES.—Nearly four years ago, in consequence of deficient harvests, the French Government passed a decree admitting American ships to the port of Havre free from Tonnage dues, provided they imported into France a quantity of breadstuffs in each ship bearing a certain portion to its tonnage. The French Government has suddenly ordered this decree to terminate on the 1st proximo, and it is expected that in consequence the United States contract packets must rendezvous at Southampton instead of at Havre, and French goods and passengers be conveyed to and from Havre and Southampton in the small Southampton steamers. The probability of this will be obvious, when it is mentioned that the tonnage dues on American vessels entering Havre are between 5fr. and 6fr. per ton, and that the owners of such a steamer as the Vanderbilt would have to pay about £700 sterling for tonnage every time she touched at Havre.

A FINE OLD JUDGE.—The government, it appears, has just conferred the dignity of Knighthood on Sir Brenton Haliburton, who has presided now full fifty-two years as judge in Nova Scotia. This venerable judge (no relation to our friend Sam Slick) has reached the great age of eighty-seven, and still possesses all his faculties, and moreover is still in harness. Sir Brenton Haliburton in fact is now the oldest judge in the world. At such an age, however, it can scarcely be expected that he can long enjoy this testimony to his great services. It is a well known fact, that the patent conferring this dignity costs from £300 to £500. We trust, therefore, that the government intend, in this remarkable case, to do a graceful act, by remitting any cost to this fine old judge.—*Daily News.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide dates are to March 18. The Columbian, with the London January mail, ran up to the light-ship, off Port Adelaide, on March 17, in consequence of being short of coals for the passage form St. George's Sound to Melbourne, but left on the following day for that port. Commercial matters in South Australia had improved. The agricultural and pastoral interests of the colony presented an encouraging appearance. The mining prospects continued most promising. Our correspondent mentions that the result of the opening up of the newly-worked mines in the north of the colony surpassed the expectation of the most sanguine. One mine, the Appealina, at a depth of only 23 fms., had proved so productive of rich copper that the shares were at 600 per cent. premium. The Burra Burra had declared the 37th dividend of 100 per cent. The Kapunda was increasing both in quality and quantity. The North Rhine was proved to be productive of the richest ores, although the deepest shaft is only down 14 fathoms. Chambers' Mine, according to all accounts, contains immense quantities of malachite and copper. The Port Lincoln still remained unworked.—*Mining Journal, May 21.*

SUEZ CANAL.—The digging of the Isthmus of Suez Canal commenced on the 25th ult., the first sod being turned by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in the presence of the contractor of the works. A large staff of engineers and native workmen assembled at a point determined on for the outlet of the canal in the Mediterranean. Intelligence from Alexandria states that the works on the Suez Canal were going on without molestation. The English Consul had declared that he had not received instructions hostile to the enterprise. The Austrian Consul has endeavoured to impede the affair.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—On account of the serious extent to which the crime of desertion in her Majesty's Service has now arrived, a new warrant, dated the 26th of April, has been issued by the General Commander-in-Chief, and is ordered to be laid before General and Garrison Courts-Martial, authorising the punishment of the lash in such cases. By the articles of the new warrant the extreme sentence of corporal punishment is to be carried into effect on conviction of offences of that description, according to the discretion of the Court and the approval of his Royal Highness.

Colonel Vigors, Governor of St. Helena, has arrived in Dublin; Captain Kennedy, Governor of Sierra Leone, is in London.

An account has arrived of the death, at Naples, of the R. C. Archbishop of Calcutta, Dr. Olliffe, brother of Sir Joseph Olliffe, physician to the British Embassy in Paris. Both are natives of Cork, and the prelate was a pupil of the Propaganda from an early age. He had confined himself strictly to the duties of his spiritual function, and shirked no labour during the late trying period in Bengal.—*Globe.*

A lot of letters, addressed *poste restante* Turin, is now exhibited at the Post-office window in the Piedmontese capital, all for Austrian officers who fancied they would be snugly quartered by this time in those diggings. It is not likely that they contain remittances.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.—A correspondent informs us that he has just had a letter from St. Kitts, in which it is mentioned that they have raised two troops of cavalry, 150 strong, with rifles and artillery, 500 strong, in the island. We cannot quite see the use of cavalry, as there is but one road in the island, and it runs round it along the shore, and all level ground is under sugar cultivation. But artillery and rifles could make a good defence.—*United Service Gazette.*

ASPHYXIA.—An extraordinary case of asphyxia occurred two days ago in the Rue de Tracey, when a young man suddenly rushed into a chemist's shop with evident signs of intense agony, uttering inarticulate sounds and convulsively putting his hand to his throat. He tore off his cravat, and taking a small pair of embroidery scissors from his pocket, thrust them several times into the region of his windpipe. All this took place very rapidly, so that there was hardly time to bring the sufferer a chair, when he sank into it, and it was found that life had fled. It has since been ascertained that the deceased was a sailor, and had suffered at Marseilles from an attack of angina membrancia, which had rendered the dangerous operation of tracheotomy inevitable. His life had been saved by the aid of a silver tube put into the wound; but some time afterwards a physician whom he consulted advised him to remove it, as his recovery seemed to admit of no doubt. This advice, was, however, premature, and the unfortunate young man was suffocated, as above described, by the closing of the wound, the cuts he had inflicted upon himself in his agony, with a view to reopen the windpipe, being pronounced utterly insufficient to cause death.

BIRTHS.

Fisher—On the 18th inst., at 36, Upper Sackville-street, the wife of Joseph B. Fisher, Esq., of a daughter.

Huntly—On the 17th inst., at Orton Longueville, the Marchioness of Huntly, of a son.

Shawe—On the 18th inst., at Hampton, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Shawe, Bombay Army, of a son.

Tilly—On the 20th inst., at Chantilly, county Dublin, Mrs. Benjamin Tilly, of a son.

Todd—On the 16th inst., at Dover, the wife of Major J. H. Todd, of the Donegal Militia, of a daughter.

Watson-Taylor—On the 20th inst., at 41, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Charlotte Watson-Taylor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Forsyth and Young—On the 19th inst., in Monkstown Church, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Clogher, James Forsyth, Esq., M.D., Culmore, to Eliza Letitia, daughter of the late R. Young, Esq., Coolkeeragh House, Londonderry.

Thompson and Beers—On the 17th inst., in Bryansford Church, by the Rev. J. A. Beers, rector of Donaghcloney, and uncle of the bride, Captain L. J. Thompson, 58th Regiment, youngest son of Lieut.-Colonel Thompson, to Miss J. L. Beers, youngest daughter of William Beers, Esq., Brooke Cottage, Newcastle, county of Down.

DEATHS.

Duncan—On the 14th instant, at Gattonside House, Melrose, General Alexander Duncan, Bengal Army.

Kidd—On the 14th instant, at Armagh, Mr. John Kidd, for some years agent for the British and Submarine Telegraph Company, aged 29 years.

Kiernan—On the 20th instant, at her residence, Drumcondra, at an advanced age, after a tedious illness, Miss Selina Kiernan.

Litchfield—On the 12th ult., at Dhulia, Khandeish, India, after a short illness, Robert Litchfield, Lieut. 19th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, in his 29th year.

M'Cay—On the 22nd instant, at his father's residence, Summerville, Dundrum, county Dublin, Henry Mosley M'Cay, Esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset House, aged 27 years, eldest son of William M. M'Cay, Esq.

Macdonagh—On the 10th ult., of fever, at Chinsurah, India, Lieutenant Thomas Shore Macdonagh, 20th Regiment, eldest son of Francis Macdonagh, Esq., one of her Majesty's counsel.

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Lawrence E Knox
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